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The
Rotarian

SEPTEMBER 1948

TRYGVE LIE . . . *What Do You Want U. N. to Do?*

AUG 23 1948

ANDREW DARGIE . . . *New Heart in the Highlands*

A DEBATE . . . *Shall We Punish Young Criminals?*

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Reproduction of a one-half page advertisement from The Rotarian prepared and placed by Perrin-Paus Company, Chicago, advertising agency for Bell & Gossett Company.



THE Rotarian



35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois

Talking It Over

LETTERS FROM
READERS OF THE ROTARIAN

'Swoose' and Boy Get Around

Says GRACE DE LA CROIX DAIGRE
Wife of Rotarian
Plaquemine, Louisiana

What a marvellous layout you gave the Photo Contest pictures in THE ROTARIAN for July! . . . It was definitely exciting to see little Isiah, the colored boy, and our "Swoose" (a true cross between a swan and a goose) in your magazine.

Incidentally, a closely similar picture of these two characters, entitled *Alexander and the Swoose*, has hung in international photographic salons in the art museums of Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Baltimore, Maryland; Portland, Maine; Wichita, Kansas; Memphis, Tennessee, and won first place and "best print in show" in the Baton Rouge Camera Club's annual exhibit, and was the most popular print in a one-man show of my pictures in the art galleries of the Louisiana Art Commission, and also in a travelling one-man show of my work that the Louisiana Art Commission is circulating about the entire State. . . . Quite a jaunt for two guys who've never been out of their own back yards!

The Good Samaritan Dissected

By L. CADY HODGE, Rotarian
Photographer
Topeka, Kansas

When Grove Patterson, editor of the *Toledo Blade* (which I remember reading as a boy 50 years ago), hit upon the parable of the Good Samaritan to remind humanity in general how selfish it is [see *What Friendship Means to Me*, THE ROTARIAN for June], I had the same reaction I always have whenever any one of my many pastors has approached the subject. Mr. Patterson fell right into step with them.

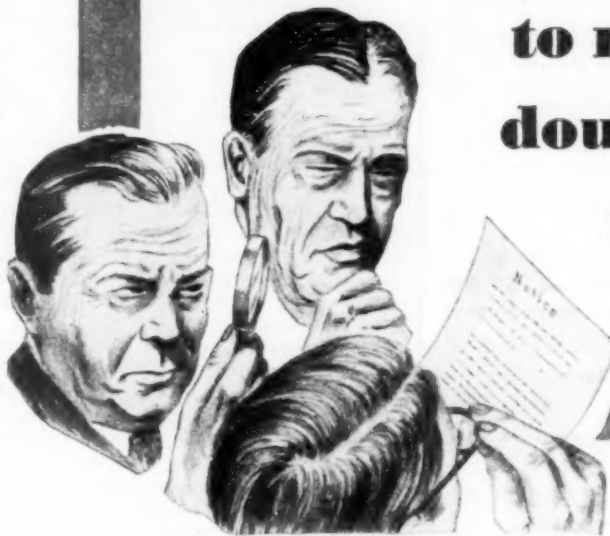
Many people want to be Good Samaritans. Whenever a chance offers and



"Do you happen to have a book for my husband which will make him think—or is that asking for entirely too much?"

SEPTEMBER, 1948

Don't expect 'em to read double- talk



Figures don't lie . . . if you can decipher them. Instructions can be understood . . . if they're readable. Bulletins will be read . . . if it doesn't take a magnifying glass.

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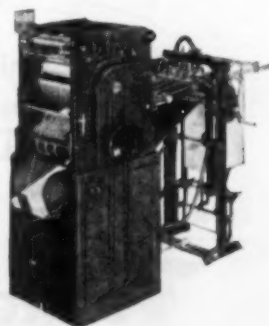
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1 lb. tin finest Creamery BUTTER
1 lb. tin Durkee's SHORTENING

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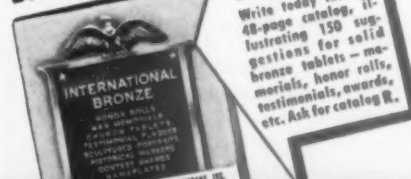


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why not stop at
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for a Seafood Dinner
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they do not accept it, for any reason, the kind of preaching they always have heard makes them feel ashamed and guilty. Mr. Patterson assumed, like the others, that the people who passed the beggar by were culpable and inexcusable. Yet that may not have been the case. Perhaps the Good Samaritan had passed by so many others in distress his conscience hurt him, hurt him so that he decided the first beggar he came upon whose need seemed desperate he would befriend and befriend in a way the whole world would know about it. There are a lot of Kiwanians and Lions and Rotarians (mentioning those Mr. Patterson mentioned) and many others who follow this rule. Yet it is not impossible that a number of tender-hearted philanthropists befriended other beggars that same day on that same road to Jericho without advertising the fact.

We come in such close contact with so much of the world today that it would be an impossible task to assist every needy case. So if somebody passes by on the other side, it may mean that he is not a louse after all, but that he has done his good deed for a day or that he is passing by for some excellent reason and not just an excuse.

Gavel Recalls Brazil

Says A. C. DIMON, Rotarian
Banker
Bakersfield, California

I am sure that everyone who attended the Convention of Rotary International at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in May has a veritable storehouse of memories and souvenirs [see *Rio in Review*, THE RO-



Brazilian woods are used in this in-laid block and gavel (also see letter).

TARIAN for July]. Commemorating that impressive event and their Convention trip together, Raymond G. Taylor, Governor of District 106 for 1948-49 and a Past President of our Rotary Club, presented a block and gavel [see cut] made of native Brazilian woods to Clyde Hislop when the latter assumed the duties of President of the Bakersfield Rotary Club for the current year.

The block and gavel are the handiwork of another Californian, Howard Whipple, a retired banker and artist living in Berkeley. They are truly an *objet d'art*, being a classic example of intarsia—the art of creating decorative designs by inlaying wood in a background of wood. The Rotary wheel forms the motif of the design, which is worked out in Pau Brazil, a reddish-orange colored wood, which, in turn, is

INCREDIBLE INVENTION No. 9. Would you like to assist the professor in solving a club problem? Then send in your suggestions (one at a time) to him in care of this maga-

zine. If he uses yours, you will receive \$5. (In case of duplication the first one received wins.) This month the \$5 goes to Donald Reilly, son of Rotarian W. F. Reilly, of Allentown, Pa.



Late-comer (A) trips over string (B), which hoists fish (C) out of fish bowl. Cat (D), in hurrying to get fish, knocks over stand (E), spilling gasoline (F) on fire (G). Gony-bird (H) flies from hot perch with attached cord (I). This closes switch (J), which turns on loud horn (K), embarrassing the late-comer into coming on time.

set in a matrix of Brazilian rosewood, an almost black wood high-lighted with rich brown and purple overtones. It is sometimes called the king of woods and derives its name from the fact that when freshly cut it has the odor of roses.

Re: Mr. Hubbard's Trousers

By EDWARD D. WILLIS, Rotarian
Editor, Steuben Republican
Angola, Indiana

Elbert Hubbard, the "distinguished personage" described on page 3 of THE ROTARIAN for July, must indeed have looked distinguished in those "stripped" trousers. Have been in the newspaper business for a good many years and of course have run into rather embarrassing errors, but there is some consolation in the fact that your proofreader is also not inerrant.

Eds. Note: Mr. Hubbard's trousers, of course, were striped, not "stripped." It is probable that Mr. Hubbard would not have been more embarrassed in "stripped" trousers than the staffman is who let him appear that way in the columns of this magazine!

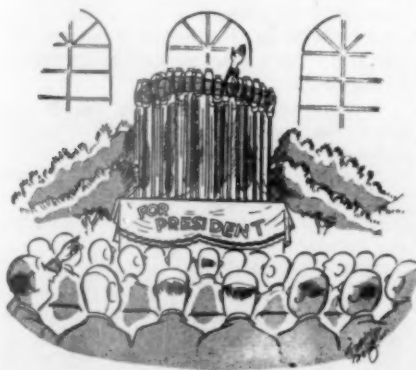
Hubbard Was a Prophet

Recalls FRANK L. BRITAIN, Rotarian
Specialty Dealer
Kansas City, Missouri

Several times in recent issues of THE ROTARIAN, articles have appeared relating to words and deeds of Elbert Hubbard [see *That Message to Garcia*, by Kenneth Dirlam, April issue, and letters in *Talking It Over* in succeeding issues]. Elbert was a long-time friend of mine and some of his articles were written in my office in Kansas City. He had run across some contributions I had made to business and trade magazines and these he gathered up and put into book form. From this was started a fine friendship.

I induced Elbert to address our Rotary Club at luncheon and booked him for a public address that evening. Imagine his great surprise when he looked down from the platform and saw 20 Rotarians dressed in long hair and flowing ties—all duplicates of Elbert Hubbard. Hubbard enjoyed it immensely.

Shortly before his death Elbert Hubbard said to me: "You are going to live to see Rotary become a powerful force for good in the world." Hubbard was more than a great philosopher—he was a great prophet.



"There he is!"

SEPTEMBER, 1948

Hotel Directory



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan;
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ILLINOIS

HOTEL SHERMAN
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HEADQUARTERS—ROTARY CLUB OF CHICAGO
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Luncheon on Tuesday, 12:15

HIGHLAND PARK—HOTEL MORRINE. 33 minutes from Chicago. Brkfst. from 6:50. Luncheon from \$1. Dinner from \$2.50. Accommodations for groups to 250—Eu.—RM Mon. 12:15.

JOLIET—HOTEL LOUIS JOLIET. 200 rooms. 3 Air-Conditioned Restaurants. Rotary meets every Tuesday Noon. Frank Doyle, Managing Director.

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MEMPHIS—HOTEL PEABODY. "The South's Finest—One of America's Best." 625 rooms with bath, downtown location, air-conditioned. RM Tues., 12:15.

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AMARILLO—HERRING HOTEL. 600 rooms with bath. Air Conditioned Coffee Shop, Dining Room and Night Club. Archie Cooper, Manager. RM Thursday, 12:00.

A TRAVELLING GUIDE FOR ROTARIANS

Rotarians are a travelling sort of folk, and when they travel they like to visit good hotels. They have accepted this directory as their hotel guide. . . . When stopping in your town or city, will they find your hotel listed? Rates are reasonable. Other information of interest to your hotel will be sent on request to THE ROTARIAN, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

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Rotary Public Relations

THE following suggestions concerning Rotary public information have been made by the Board of Directors of Rotary International:

Club Public Information Committee. A Rotary Club should have a Public Information Committee, which should have one member to disseminate Rotary information among members of the Club; one member to provide material for newspapers (not the newspaper member); one member to take part in or create community activities which serve to spread information about Rotary; one member to arrange for broadcasting outstanding Rotary talks; one member to prepare the Club publication.

Governors to supply material for Public Information Committee. Governors should supply helpful material to Clubs for use of the Public Information Committee (in *Monthly Letter*).

Publicity for outstanding speakers. Clubs are urged to widen the audience for the Rotary message of present and past international officers.

Community project publicity. Club Public Information Committees should hold such activities as a high-school essay contest on a Rotary topic, to spread a knowledge of Rotary more widely among young people.

Publicity for Rotary through THE ROTARIAN. The suggestion should be offered to Clubs that they give consideration to adopting the four-point program offered by THE ROTARIAN.

1. Encourage Rotarians to pass their copies along to non-Rotarians.
2. Subscribe for the magazine for the local newspaper editor who is not a Rotarian.
3. Place the magazine in public-school libraries.
4. Pass along to the Editors suggestions for articles, and news of Club activities.

Rotary and the press. It is important that close relations exist between Rotary and the press so as to make better known the aims and objects of Rotary. To this end these means have been recommended:

1. Promoting admission of newspaper owners, managers, and editors to Club membership.
2. Use of radio by District Governors for broadcasting exact information on Rotary's Four Objects.
3. Organization of one yearly meeting by each Club for members of the local press, and, wherever practical, for the representatives of the press beyond the immediate territory of the Club, at which meeting the organization and the Objects of Rotary are explained.

If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$2.

A Little Lesson in Rotary

LAS siguientes sugerencias con relación a información al público han sido hechas por la junta directiva de Rotary International:

Comité de Información al Público del Club: El Rotary club debe tener un comité de información al público compuesto de un miembro que se

encargará de distribuir información entre los otros socios del club; un miembro que suministrará material a la prensa (no el socio periodista); un miembro que participe en actividades de interés público, o las proyecte, que sirvan para hacer conocer mejor a Rotary; un miembro que se encargue de que se transmitan por radio discursos rotarios notables; un miembro encargado del boletín del club.

Los gobernadores deben suministrar material para uso del comité de información del club. Los gobernadores deben suministrar al club (en sus "cartas mensuales") material susceptible de ser utilizado por el comité de información al público.

Publicidad para oradores prominentes. Se exhorta a los clubes a procurar que el mayor número posible de personas escuche lo que tengan que decir funcionarios y ex funcionarios de Rotary.

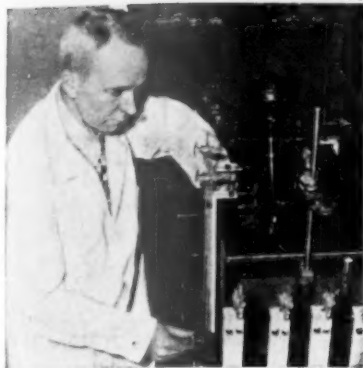
Publicidad mediante labores colectivas. El comité de información debe fomentar actividades tales como concursos de ensayos, entre estudiantes de secundaria, sobre algún tema rotario, para hacer que entre la juventud se conozca mejor a Rotary.

Publicidad de Rotary mediante THE ROTARIAN. Debe sugerirse a los clubes que estudien la adopción del programa de cuatro puntos que ofrece THE ROTARIAN:

1. Excitar a los rotarios a pasar sus ejemplares de la revista a elementos no rotarios.
2. Tomar una suscripción de la revista para el director del periódico local que no sea rotario.
3. Hacer que se reciban ejemplares de la revista en las bibliotecas de las escuelas públicas.
4. Ofrecer a la dirección sugerencias para artículos y suministrarle noticias acerca de actividades del club.

Rotary y la Prensa. Es importante que existan relaciones estrechas entre Rotary y la prensa a fin de dar a conocer mejor la orientación y los fines de Rotary. Para esto se ha recomendado lo siguiente:

1. Fomentar la incorporación de propietarios, gerentes y redactores de periódicos como socios del club.
2. Que los gobernadores de distrito utilicen la radiofonía para difundir información exacta sobre los cuatro fines de Rotary.
3. La organización de una reunión anual, por cada club, para miembros de la prensa local y, si resulta práctico, para representantes de la prensa aun de fuera de la jurisdicción del club, en la que se explicarán la organización y fines de Rotary.



SURGEON, professor of urology, and chairman of the Committee on Cancer at the University of Chicago, **DR. CHARLES B. HUGGINS** is most at home in his laboratory. His research has been responsible for such advances as the hormone suppression treatment of prostatic cancer. He received the Charles L. Meyer award for cancer research from the National Academy of Science in 1943.



Serving as public chemical analyst for various cities in Scotland for the past 22 years, **ANDREW DARGIE** has been president of the Association of Public Analysts for Scotland since 1936. He was secretary of the group for 11 years prior to that. A member of the Rotary Club of Dundee since 1928, he is a Past Club President, and this year is serving Rotary International as Representative of District 1-2.

Dargie



Parker

A writer in the editorial department of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, **JEROME PARKER** says he picked up his craft by osmosis during an eight-year term in the editorial offices of the New York Times, the New York Post, and Look and Liberty magazines. He lives on Long Island.

The photo for this month's cover depicts police pipe bandmen of Glasgow, Scotland. It was taken by J. G. MILLER (from F. P. G.).

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That Wheel in Dad's Lapel

IF ROTARY HAS HAD ITS WAY WITH FATHERS,
THEN THEY'RE BETTER ONES, SAYS THIS MESSAGE TO THEIR SONS.

By W. A. Dobson

Rotarian, Atlanta, Georgia

CHILDREN just will emulate their parents in spite of all efforts to teach them good manners.

An average dad is one who knows he has to make allowances when he has a son in college.

The son of an average dad hardly ever hears his father say, "Well done!" except when he's ordering steak.

The better-than-average dad helps his son to broaden, not just fatten.

The better-than-average dad realizes that if the tree of his son's life is to bear fruit in the Autumn it must bear blossoms in the Spring.

A little lad I know worked hard and long one day to assemble his toy-train set. It was a big job, but at last he was ready to throw the switch. And when he did—glory be!—it worked! The little engineer jumped up and down with glee, then ran to his average father who was reading his paper.

"Look, Daddy," he cried, pointing to his train as it buzzed round the tracks, "why don't you say it's fine?"

A better-than-average dad would say to his son, "It's fine!"

How do we measure up as fathers, fellow Rotarians? Are we just average? If Rotary has had its way in our minds and hearts, then we ought to be better than average. If I were addressing this message to the sons



of Rotarians, I'd say: There are real advantages, boys, in having a true Rotarian for a dad. I think of four distinct advantages. They go like this:

1. A Rotarian dad lives by the ideal of service. And what is that? Why, it was the ideal of service—which is pretty much like the

Golden Rule of doing unto others as you would have them do unto you—that subdued the wilderness, built the little red school house, developed our great businesses and professions, and erected our fine modern refuges for the sick, the old, the little crippled child.

A blown egg looks like an egg, but it's only an empty hollow form. Many of us, before we were Rotarians, were only hollow forms of selfishness. Rotary filled us out, gave us a sense of duty to serve well in every phase of our lives. As your heritage, that attitude will help more than anything else to generate within you genuine happiness.

2. It will be easy for you to apply this ideal in your personal, business, and community life—because you have seen your father apply it. Principles are fine, but they need practice. You've never heard much about the resolutions of the Twelve Apostles, but you've heard a lot about their acts.

If someday material success comes to you, you will not reserve your gifts for after you are dead. For those who give not of their means till they die thus show they would not give it at all if they could keep it longer.

3. You'll learn to keep high ethical standards in your business or profession, lad. You will learn that from your dad. What does this mean? It just means that if you are 12 years old, for example, your dad would never in the world try to buy you a half-fare ticket for a show or a railway journey. It means he'd train you to seek the owner of something you had found and never to take anything that doesn't belong to you, whether valuable or worthless.

One of the finest Rotarians I ever knew used to tell this story:

He was a farm boy and, returning to his home one night, he cut through a neighbor's cornfield. The corn had been gathered, but a few ears lay on the ground. Picking them up, he brought them home. Immediately his parents sent him back in the dark, of which he was afraid, to return the corn to its owner. That lesson in honesty, said this Rotarian, came back to him time and again in later life.

4. Another advantage of having a Rotarian for a dad is that he'll help you in your development of acquaintance and friendship. As you grow older, you'll realize that this is one of the most precious things in life. Napoleon boasted that he never made friends. He fretted away the last years of his life on a rocky island—alone. Aristotle says that the right kind of friends keep the young out of mischief; bring the old comfort, joy, and solace; and incite those in the prime of life to noble deeds.

JUST four advantages in having a Rotarian for a dad? There are many more, boys, for this Rotary thing reaches deep into a man's life. And yet it's simple—as simple perhaps as this:

ROTARY

It's just a bit of thoughtfulness for all my fellowmen.

It's just a bit o' kindness, too, to show them now and then.

Sometimes it's just a smile to light the good they've wrought—

*And that's my thought of Rotary—
A smile, a touch, a thought.*

It's just a bit o' friendliness for those who cross my road,

With just a helping hand or two for easing up the load.

Sometimes it's just a grip to warm the fingers' end—

*And that's my thought of Rotary—
A grip, a help, a friend.*



Photo: Rotarian Marvel Beem

International Coöperation

While statesmen labor to save the frail framework of peace, countless millions of un-headlined people go on quietly shoring up the foundations with blocks of goodwill. . . . They meet—in places like a Rotary Convention in Rio or New York—and write back and forth till they die. They cross borders for business, for fun, and for Club meetings . . . they exchange students and match-covers and stamps and souvenir flags. Being friendly, they make friends. Being open-minded, they learn something. The lady tourist who jollies the shy little Mexican *charro* boy—she, too, helps. Every little bit does.

What Do You Want U.N. to Do?

THE United Nations, like any other voluntary organization, is bound to be what its members choose to make it.

The San Francisco Charter alone will not make the United Nations a great force in world affairs.

Likewise no defects which may exist in the Charter can prevent the United Nations from being such a force.

Since the United Nations' membership includes 58 different nations, including all the Great Powers, its members obviously have the power to make it as strong and active as they wish.

Now, three years after the United Nations came into being at San Francisco, we are clearly confronted by the choice of making the United Nations a truly great affair, with a dominant effect upon all international relationships, or allowing it to be a mediocrity.

Let us, for the moment, stop regarding the United Nations as something fine or beautiful or decent *per se*, which it is our duty as good men and women to preserve and to make stronger purely as a matter of civic virtue.

Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that it is conceivable for the United Nations to be a mediocrity, as far as its effective strength is concerned, yet nevertheless be useful to the world community.

Let us consider the alternatives which face us and decide, as a purely practical matter, which of those alternatives we want.

The first thing for us to get clear, of course, is what we feel we must accomplish through the

United Nations, with emphasis on the word "must." Then we can decide what sort of an association, what sort of a United Nations, will fill the bill.

If I may presume to speak for the people of the world, which is not too difficult in this particular case, I would say that the first thing we expect and demand of the United Nations is peace, in the military sense of the word.

In the same breath we must add security, for we certainly did not organize the United Nations because we were looking for peace at any price. We want our security to be collective security because we have had a lot of the other kind and it has always produced competitive armament on a wild scale, bankruptcy, and finally war itself.

We want security first of all against military aggression. Many Governments also feel that they need collective means of protection against political or economic aggression, but unquestionably the first thing we want is the combination we have never had before: peace with security against military aggression.

Beyond this there are a great many things that people can properly expect from the United Nations. According to the Charter it is expected to provide international machinery and to achieve international coöperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

My own feeling has always been that we might just as well pack our bags and go home and forget about the United Nations unless we are prepared

FIVE CRUCIAL QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED AT PARIS

The General Assembly will meet September 21 for its third regular session—not at Lake Success, as is customary, but at Paris, France.

Because each of the 58 members of the United Nations has an equal voice and vote in the Assembly, it is popularly known as "the town meeting of the world." On ordinary matters, simple majority votes suffice, but for "important" issues a two-thirds' vote is essential for action.

Topics discussed may be anything within the scope of the Charter of San Francisco—but here are five vital issues sure to have attention at the sessions in Paris.



1

as was noted in this magazine last month by Dr. Charles Malik.

How will the Assembly try to make it a vital document for the world?

By asking the States to set up National Committees empowered to hear complaints and report findings to the U. N. Commission on Human Rights?

Or by adopting Australia's proposal to establish an International Court on Human Rights?

Or will it be necessary to have a "covenant" that the various nations can make a part of their own laws?

Human Rights

It took 18 months of debate for the U. N. Commission on Human Rights to prepare its draft declaration,



2

can block action. (See *Abolish the Veto?* in the July "Rotarian.")

The "Little Assembly" (the Assembly's Interim Commission) now proposes that (1) the Big Five agree to use the veto right only on vital U.N. issues and that no measure be vetoed just because "it does not go far enough," and that (2) the Assembly call a conference on Charter revision—which it can do by a two-thirds' vote.

But how can the Big Five be persuaded to approve a revision which is necessary to make it effective?

"Big Five" Veto

On the 11-member Security Council, any of the Big Five—U.S., Britain, France, China, and Russia—

? Asks Trygve Lie

to break our backs to accomplish these constructive, human objectives of the Charter.

These are not in any sense optional objectives for the United Nations. But we cannot go after them with all our energy unless we have the promise of peace and security on a permanent basis. Economic and social improvement require stability and tranquillity. Housing programs and rearmament programs do not go well together.

Now let us consider the alternatives as they face us today. What different kinds of a United Nations are we offered?

What kind of a United Nations do we need?

The first possibility is what could properly be called an Accommodation United Nations, a convenience to be employed if, when, and how any nation may see fit.

Such a United Nations would serve primarily as a sounding board for the member Governments in their arguments with one another, as long as it appeared convenient for them to employ oral arguments.

The Security Council would be regarded as a discussion body where arguments could be produced, but whose decisions would never be accepted if they were inconvenient or unpalatable.

National policies would in no way be disturbed by such decisions which might be taken by the General Assembly or the Security Council or any other organ of the United Nations except that, other things being equal, pains would be taken to avoid votes of censure by those bodies.

The United Nations would probably continue to



Trygve Lie, who has previously contributed articles to *The Rotarian*, was a Norwegian lawyer and Government official before he became Secretary General of the United Nations. He is shown here as seen by the camera, and by Derso, the celebrated Hungarian caricaturist.

have its present organizational apparatus: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, all the Commissions which are appointed by the Economic and Social Council. The Specialized Agencies would continue to function, much as they do now, with the participation of a portion but not all of the nations belonging to the United Nations proper.

The Secretariat would continue to provide technical and clerical assistance to the organs of the United Nations.

Each of the Great Powers and groups of nations



Atomic Control

After 18 months of discussion the Atomic Energy Commission is still split on issues presented in the July, 1947, debate-of-the-month between Frederick C. I. born, of the U. S., and Andrei Gromyko, of the U.S.S.R. But the majority has agreed on the U. S. proposal and likewise that AEC should suspend activities until the Big Five could find basis for agreement.

Will the Assembly hold that the deadlock is hopeless?

Will it agree that AEC should at least temporarily suspend effort?

Or will the small nations try to bridge the gap between the majority and the minority proposals?



About Palestine

Much has happened since C. J. Hambro, in these columns last May, sketched the history of the Palestine problem. Since then the State of Israel was proclaimed and recognized by the U.S. and Russia—but not by Britain. Fighting between Israel and Arab States led the Security Council to call for a truce and to appoint Count Folke Bernadotte, of Sweden, as mediator. The situation is volatile and laden with possibilities of "incidents" leading to grave consequences, as readers of daily newspapers realize.

Should the Security Council's efforts fail to solve the problem, what can, what should, the Assembly do?



A Police Force

The U. N.'s Charter provides for a police force. But the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council hasn't got agreement either on Russia's plan—"equal" Big Five contributions of arms and men—or on the scheme favored by most other nations—"comparable" quotas from the States best able to supply what is needed.

Recently Secretary General Lie proposed that the Secretariat recruit a small guard force—not "a striking force"—for the Security Council. It would have U. N. prestige, he said, and suffice for most problems.

The Assembly could authorize such a force. Should it? Will it?

would continue to depend indefinitely for its own protection upon its own armaments. Lip service and no more would be paid to the cause of disarmament. Accordingly no further serious step would be made to provide the Security Council with the forces called for by Article 43 of the Charter of San Francisco.

Such a United Nations would be founded upon the assumption that no truly friendly relations were possible between all the Great Powers, so long as they continue under their present systems of government and their leaders practice their present philosophies. The function of such an organization would be to act as a means of prolonging a truce between rival groups of nations.

SUCH an arrangement might have its attractions according to the classical standards of international conduct.

Temporarily it would cause a minimum of inconvenience because it would not require any change in the present trend or any change in the method of thought developed by years of political differences.

The only trouble with such an arrangement, of course, is that the United Nations would not provide the one thing that we demand of it, first of all. It would give no reasonable assurance of permanent peace and security.

As an international association for the prevention of war, it would be a travesty upon the United Nations which was created in San Francisco.

It is possible that the world might enjoy a prolonged period of peace due to popular aversion to war, the threat of counterforce, or postwar fatigue, or all three. But the constructive tasks laid down in the Charter would not be accomplished because without a sense of permanent security and without global coöperation the essential conditions would be lacking.

I do not deny that this kind of a United Nations can exist. But such a United Nations cannot provide the kind of security that will allow nations to lay aside their arms and to concentrate their energies on the tremendous job of providing a decent existence for all humanity.

Now let us consider the alternative. This is a different kind of a United Nations, a real United Nations.

It is the United Nations of San Francisco.

In physical appearance it is almost identical to the other one.

It has the same familiar organs which exist today with some additions made necessary by agreement upon such matters as a United Nations armed force and disarmament.

The difference is one of attitude: the attitude of the nations toward one another and the attitude of the nations toward the United Nations as a whole, and their obligations to it.

This United Nations is not a mere accommodation or convenience. It is an association of nations which have agreed to respect one another and to tolerate one another and to live and work together as good neighbors.

It is an association of nations which actually do treat one another with respect and which tolerate

one another and which live and work together as good neighbors.

It is an association of nations which have abandoned the hyena, turkey-buzzard attitude of waiting upon one another to collapse.

Let me state immediately that it is not an association of nations which do not have any differences.

The assumption is that there will be very definite differences regarding the way in which society shall be organized—right, left, and center. There will be differences of national interest and some of them will be serious differences which can be settled only at the price of material sacrifice and pride. But it will be understood that differences of opinion will be tolerated and respected, that differences of interest will be adjusted peacefully and that the nations will, at all times, treat one another as neighbors.

Nations will refrain from action which can give offense to other nations. When differences arise, attempts will be made to settle them between the nations directly concerned. When that method fails, after a really serious trial, and matters are brought before the Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations, the other nations will act without deliberate prejudice and the parties concerned will attempt, as a contribution to the strength and the authority of the United Nations, to comply gracefully with the decisions taken.

They will do so knowing that this strength and authority is the one thing that stands between them and the workings of a history which is no permanent respecter of nations or coalitions, no matter what their strength.

They will do so in the knowledge that other nations can be expected to bow to the United Nations only if they, too, have done so. They will do so because they demand peace and security and can get it only through a strong United Nations.

They will *all* do it because no nation or group of nations will want to defy such an assemblage of countries and because the benefits of coöperation are so great that no nation can afford to lose them.

In the light of what has happened during the last three years, this may seem utopian and completely impossible.

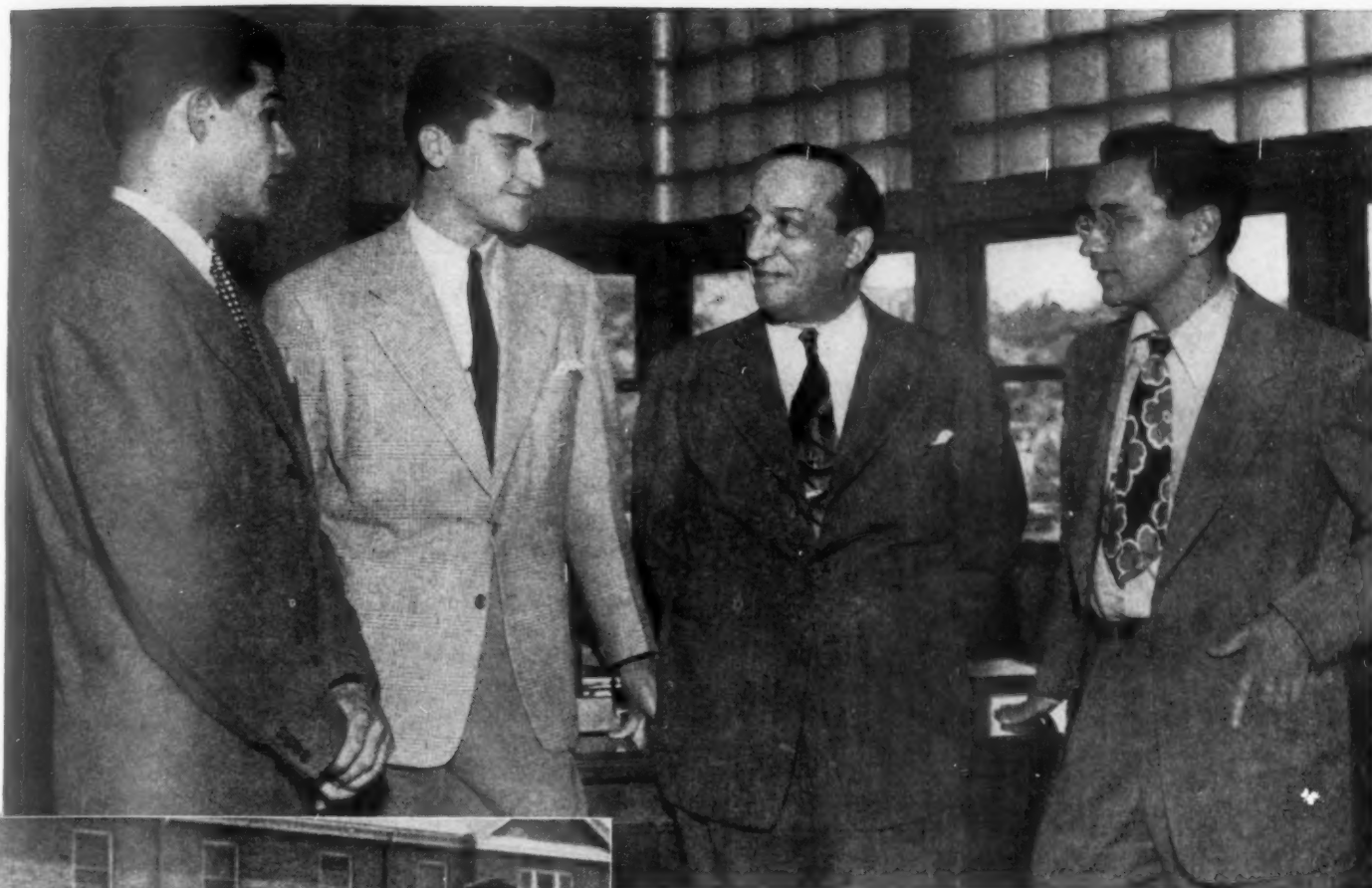
Nobody is better aware than myself of the temptation on the part of many reasonable people to accept hostility between the Great Powers as a permanent condition, pending an eventual showdown or the collapse, for other reasons, of one of the two sides.

MUCH has happened to make people bitter and suspicious and altogether too little has happened to make them friendly and confident.

But nothing has happened to change by one whit the fact that the nations must live and work together as good neighbors if they and civilization are to survive.

Nothing has happened to alter the truth, which everybody seemed to see at San Francisco, that it is only through a strong United Nations, enjoying the full and constant support and the respect of its members, that we can have both peace and security and all the other things which they make possible.

We must have a real United Nations. Nothing else will do.



U. N. from the Inside

LEARNING-BY-DOING IS
THE WAY THAT 54 YOUTHS AT LAKE SUCCESS ARE
STUDYING STATECRAFT.

READING books is an excellent way to learn about the United Nations. A better method is to take a desk in the Secretariat at Lake Success near New York City. And that's the system used by the 54 alert young men and women from 32 countries who on July 12 started an eight-week "internship" there.

They are employees—but without pay. Quarters are provided at near-by Adelphi College and a living allowance is supplied by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, the Hugh Moore Memorial Fund, and the Rotary Foundation. These 54 were selected from lists submitted by U. N. member Governments—and two (Richard L. Carp and Charles Bergerson) happen to be 1948-49 Rotary Foundation Fellows.

Eleven of the 54 interns were nominated by and are maintained through direct grants from organizations. All three from Rotary are Rotary Foundation Fellows. Two come from the U.S.A.—Emerson E. Lynn, of Kansas, and Jack E. Cressman, of Nebraska—and one, Renan G. Dominguez—is from Mexico. They are pictured above in that order, chatting with U. N.'s Assistant Secretary General Benjamin Cohen, who is a member of the Rotary Club of Santiago, Chile.



Rotary's interns are welcomed by Assistant Secretary General Cohen (top) and share a car with a co-ed from Adelphi College, Garden City, where all 54 interns are housed.

Photos: U.N. Dept. of Public Information



Fluttering flags of the 58 U. N. members symbolize their goal as the 54 interns, themselves representing 32 countries, assembled to start their unique, eight-week experiment to learn about efforts made at Lake Success to untangle international problems.



Assistant Secretary General Byron Price explains to the group that now as bona fide employees of U. N. they must sign an oath of loyalty and agree not to seek or accept instructions from any Government and must work to advance United Nations interests.



One of the privileges of interns in this laboratory of international relations is meeting statesmen and observers. Here the Rotary-sponsored trio are interviewing a well-known European newspaper correspondent in the U. N. cafeteria after luncheon.



This boy from Luxemburg learns from a regular staff member how documents are distributed to U. N. information centers. It is a difficult and highly important daily routine.

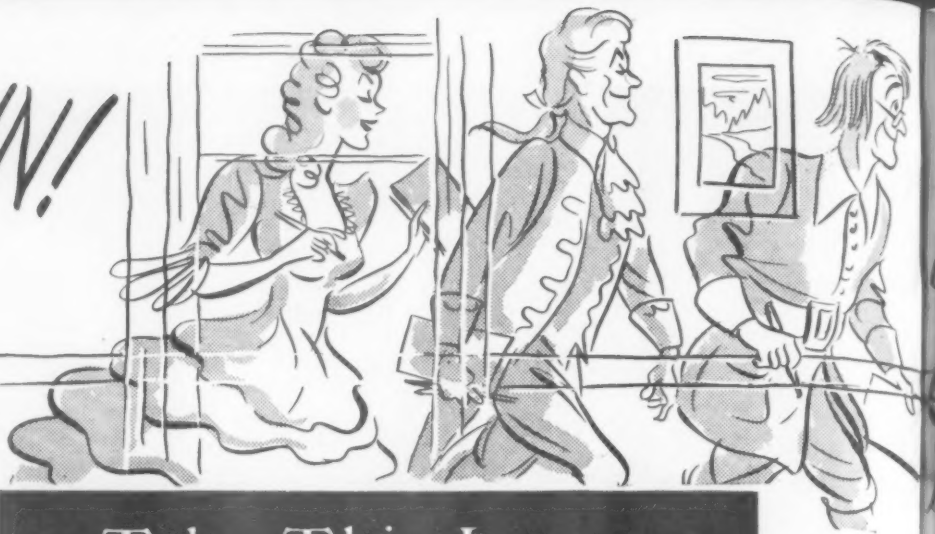


These three interns are assigned to the legal department and are schooled by Dr. Oscar Schachter. Tallest of the quartette is Richard Carp, who will be a 1948-49 Rotary Fellow.



But all is not work. Here the interns are relaxing at a party staged for U. N. employees in the Secretariat's recreation room.

Miss BROWN!



Take This Letter

NO, UPON ER-RR MATURE CONSIDERATION A-HEM
LET'S TAKE A LONG LOOK AT YOUR JOB PERIOD

By Jerome Parker

"BRING your book in, Miss Brown!"

There, in today's prosaic accents, rings business' ancient battle cry. But does it move Miss Brown? Not much. She shifts her gum stoically from one cheek to the other, flips her notebook to a clean page, scoops up a couple of fresh-pointed pencils, and heads wearily for the inner sanctum.

Chin up, Miss Brown! You may not know it, but that shorthand in which you are dabbling has a venerable heritage; a long and colorful tradition. Ahead of you just now as you strode into the great dictator's office walked a phantom line of your predecessors—persons in robes, in Elizabethan ruffs, in breeches, and in bustles. You should know them: they were all stenographers. But don't look so incredulous!

Shorthand is much older than

our own historical era. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Persians employed forms of it hundreds of years before Christ. Oddly enough, the first person we can trace who used it was a Roman poet, Quintus Ennius, who shyly composed his verses in a semi-abbreviated fashion around 200 B.C.

From then on the record is never in much doubt. Shorthand was widely used in the heyday of the Roman Empire. Miss Brown's first business ancestor was a toga-swathed (even wore skirts, you see) gentleman named Marcus Tullius Tiro, a modest and clever Roman who invented his own shorthand in 80 B.C. It caught on widely.

It may be granted that Tiro had more inspiration than Miss Brown. He was slave (Miss Brown will perk up her ears) and confidential secretary to Marcus Tullius Cicero, the eloquent statesman and orator.

To keep up with the vast outpourings of his liberal master, Marcus Tiro devised a system of arbitrary symbols—lines, curves, circles, and dots—to represent the letters, words, and phrases of the Latin speech. By this means, Tiro was never more than a few chapters behind the fiery and outspoken Cicero. To record debates

in the Senate, Tiro used to place 40 or so shorthand writers around the chamber where they picked up what bits of rhetoric and vituperation they could. Afterward the 40-odd transcripts were put together and a fairly accurate running account of what had taken place was available.

Julius Caesar knew shorthand, and, according to legend, was killed with stenographers' styli picked up by his assassins in the Senate chamber. Seneca, friend of Cicero, zealously attempted to improve the Tironian system and added a few thousand cryptic symbols of his own.

The practice of shorthand continued to thrive during the early part of the Christian Era, but eventually certain restrictions began to appear. It was ordered, for example, that shorthand writers who took notes of heretical doctrines should have their hands cut off. And Emperor Severus, in the 3d Century, decreed that any shorthand writer who made a mistake should be banished and the nerves of his fingers cut so that he could never write again. (Feel lucky, eh, Miss Brown?)

Before the Dark





Ages set in and snuffed out shorthand, along with all the other arts, a few of the forward-looking saints got in their fling at it. It is believed by some scholars that St. Luke used shorthand to report the Sermon on the Mount. And St. Paul dictated his Epistles to the Colossians. While St. Jerome, archetype of today's heavy-duty employer, kept busy a battery of ten stenographers—four to take notes and six to transcribe.

But these were the last flickerings before the mold of ignorance and superstition was set, and anon the flame of European culture was quenched for 1,000 years. Emperor Justinian, in the 6th Century, forbade that any records be kept in shorthand—which he defined as “catches and short-cut riddles of signs.” A successor completely banned the art, describing it as “necromantic and diabolical.” (You mean you agree, Miss Brown?)

The sweep of the Renaissance brought a revival of learning in all curriculums and shorthand enjoyed a reincarnation. Reincarnation, because the Tironian system had hopelessly vanished, and it was left to an Englishman, Dr. Timothy Bright, to think up a new one, which he did in 1588. He was granted a patent by Queen Elizabeth on July 13.

The Bright method was about as swift and translatable as its title—“Characterie, An Arte of Shorte, Swifte, and Secrete Writing by Character.” The doublet-and-hose stenographers could certainly vouch for the “secrete” part. They never knew what they had written. Bright's code was again simply a collection of hundreds of ar-

bitrary signs for letters and words. There was no alphabet.

During the 17th and 18th Centuries a positive rash of shorthand systems—most of them short lived—appeared in England. There were probably more inventors than practitioners of the art.

These early systems were an improvement on longhand—but not much. They all had huge vocabularies and many hundreds of signs for the novice to master. Most of them were orthographic in principle. That is, they followed the spelling of a word and not its sound—which served to compound the confusion no end.

To illustrate, it took Charles Dickens, a man one can hardly accuse of having had a slow-working mind, 18 months to learn shorthand. He studied it as a youth of 19 and later did parliamentary reporting for a London publication, *The True Sun*. Dickens never forgot this nerve-wracking experience and later drew on it when he wrote *David Copperfield*, considered loosely autobiographical. The famous author put young David through the same travail. David groaned that the arbitrary characters he met in shorthand were “the most despotic characters I have ever known.” (Feel better, Miss Brown?)

The titles alone of the first shorthand systems—tachygraphy (swift writing) and brachygraphy (short writing)—were enough to discourage any but the most persistent of scholars. Nevertheless there were many to support the

art. One reason was the new expansion of religion in England and the burgeoning of several sects. The people desired to take down the words of their spiritual leaders as they were hurled from the pulpit.

Shorthand was in use in America right after the first colonists landed. Roger Williams, for one, introduced it to his Rhode Island following. He had been secretary to a lawyer in England. The first woman to use shorthand in America was Martha Winthrop, wife of John, Jr., who was the son of Massachusetts' first governor and later governor himself. Martha and John corresponded in shorthand along about 1633. (There you are, Miss Brown! Bet you never thought of doing your love letters in shorthand.)

A couple of other notable early American shorthand writers were two gentlemen named Gales and Seaton, editors of the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., in the 1830s. At that time, unlike today, there were no shorthand reporters standing by to record the debates and speeches in Congress. Gales and Seaton, therefore, used to take notes of these goings-on for the doubtful edification of their readers. Gales was present for the Webster-Hayne debate. On the day that Webster made his historic reply to the South Carolinian, Gales took notes of the entire oration. When he arrived home that evening, however, and started to transcribe them, he despaired of ever finishing the



Human Nature Put to Work



Jim wanted a doorway cut through into the ell, but he knew Fred. So he said: "Fred, we're about out of firewood—hardly enough for tonight. Won't you see that a supply is cut? And, by the way, when you see a good chance, won't you cut a doorway through into the ell as we have planned?" Fred went out, came back with his saw, and cut the doorway. Of course, Jim knew Fred always chose to do easy jobs first.

—L. P. Barbour, Biddleford, Me.

A Chinese restaurateur in an Idaho town had a problem. Two beer halls flank his cafe and drunks commuting between them often lunge through his door and loudly refuse to leave. After months of struggle and many calls to the police, the shrewd old Chinese got an idea. Today even the most profane of inebriates shuts up at once and goes docilely to the door—led by a 7-year-old Chinese boy.

—R. V. Shaw, Jerome, Idaho

"Practical" men like to prove their superiority over—well, the cloth. This a clergyman, who had set his heart on a war-memorial cross of stone in his churchyard, knew full well. So he went about it thus: First he dropped the hint that of course it was too late to do anything about a war memorial now, and at once was challenged by an angry objector who said it was a crying scandal that nothing had been done and that the sooner they got on with the job, the better.

Gracefully yielding, the parson suggested some neat little memento inside the church. "Inside?" stormed the meeting. "Half the village won't see it there; we'll have something in the churchyard!"

"Very well," replied the cleric. "What about some sort of wooden plaque on the wall?" "Wood!" snorted the parishioners. "We want something permanent, something in stone."

"Not a cross, of course," the vicar began, but was interrupted by a councillor who opined that there couldn't be a better symbol of sacrifice and peace than a cross.

"All right," conceded the parson, and cheerfully surrendered to the meeting.

That night he wrote to his architect friend: "Get on with the order I sent you last week. . . ."

—S. J. Forrest, Leighton Buzzard, England

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication). —Eds.

task and put the notes aside in their original, unintelligible form.

But Dan Webster was eager to have a copy of that speech. Gales, however, could not be persuaded to translate his notes, but his wife, after some urging by the courtly Webster, volunteered for the task. Presented with an accurate copy of his oration, Webster gifted Mrs. Gales with a set of diamonds for evening wear. (Yes, Miss Brown, we know you have to work for peanuts.)

Shorthand, as we know it today, took shape in 1837, when Isaac Pitman came out with his celebrated system. Adapting an earlier code invented in 1783 by Samuel Taylor, he fathered today's most widely used and dependable system of shorthand. The Pitman system was phonetic and had a brief, tight alphabet that was handily written and quickly recognizable. It reduced to a minimum the number of arbitrary signs for words that had so plagued previous shorthand writers. The first American edition of Pitman's method was published in Boston in 1844. In 1850, Benn Pitman, Isaac's brother, came to America to exploit the system and secured its almost universal adoption.

His unexcelled shorthand system was Pitman's main contribution to culture and for it he was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1894. A schoolteacher, he was born in January, 1813, and had various enthusiasms which occupied him all his life. Shorthand was the main one, of course, and after he published his system he opened a school to teach it. He printed many textbooks and manuals in shorthand and even got out a shorthand edition of the Bible.

The Gregg system, rival today of the Pitmanic method, was evolved by John Robert Gregg, another Briton. It, too, was a revision of an earlier system—namely, the Sloan-Duployan method. The Gregg code, besides employing a different alphabet and signs from the Pitman, is written in a forward line, or long-hand fashion. It is thus termed a script shorthand. Pitmanic characters, contrariwise, are jotted at different angles to the line of writing—at just as many angles as the numerals on a clock face. That is

the nub of the difference between the two systems. By general definition, Pitman is slightly more difficult to write but easier to read, and Gregg vice versa.

The Gregg system was first launched in England at Liverpool May 28, 1888. It was called "Light Line Phonography (The Phonetic Handwriting)." An American edition appeared October 14, 1893.

Self-educated experts are constantly at work endeavoring to improve the Pitman and Gregg methods, but the two have survived in pretty much their original states. New shorthand systems, too, are introduced from time to time, but they are usually deficient in one feature or another and fail to recruit any sizable number of pupils. After a long and painful evolutionary process, shorthand seems to have settled down at last.

ITS greatest use is perhaps in business, where it literally makes the wheels go around. It has been noted that the words of the English language will average at least five letters to a word. These five letters in long-hand will require at least 20 motions of the pen. Shorthand reduces these movements to an average of three per word. Most law courts also employ shorthand reporters to take records of the testimony, and these keen pen wielders are on hand, too, where responsible legislative bodies meet. The ghosts of Gales and Seaton must feel pretty happy and surprised as they watch their successors scribble away at the one-time unheard rate of 200-250 words a minute.

Shorthand still demands concentration, but it is doubtful if anyone has lately worked himself to death over it. According to an epitaph on a tombstone in Westminster Abbey, that once happened. The passing of a certain William Laurence December 28, 1661, is recorded in this fashion:

*Shorthand he wrot, his flowre
In prime did fade.
And hasty death shorthand of
Him hath made.*

(What's that? You say that might happen to you, Miss Brown? Come now. That's all, Miss Brown!)

New Heart in the Highlands



A typical bit of the highlands . . . for which engineers plan 102 hydroelectric dams.



SMALL SCOTLAND LAYS
PLANS FOR GREAT POWER.

By Andrew Dargie

Chemical Analyst, Dundee, Scotland; Rotary International Representative, District 1-2

ALL AROUND the world people sing of the lochs and streams of Scotland. They sing of the bonnie bonnie banks of Loch Lomond and of sweet Afton's gentle flow. They sing of the banks and braes o' bonnie Doon and of the foam of the Dee.

Aye, the waters of Scotland have inspired many a happy song and poem, but today they are inspiring something else—newspaper headlines and high hopes! Dammed and harnessed by giant

hydroelectric plants which are now under construction, the rivers of Scotland's lonely Northern highlands will soon be producing new power—hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of it! Power for the new factory so needed for production. Power for the shears of the weary shepherd. Power for the wee hut in the heather under whose thatch the young mother can then bake her oat cakes on an electric stove and dress her bairns by bright new light.

Many changes are taking place on the moors and in the cities of this fair land of mine. The coming of the high-tension lines to our highlands is but one of them—albeit a very important one, of which more later. I want to tell my fellow Rotarians a bit about Scotland today, how it came through the war, how its people live, and how Rotary finds a sure and happy place among them.

It is lucky that God

made the Scot so hale and hearty. If he were a wee cowerin' timorous man, he would feel very inferior as he compares the size of his land with others. Scotland, recall, is but the small northern tip of the small British Isles. From Gretna Green on its Southern border to John o' Groats, the Northern tip of the mainland, Scotland is but 275 miles long. Its widest reach is 150 miles. And so irregular is the coastline, so deep the firths that come inland from the sea, that not one of our 5 million people lives more than 60 miles

Photos: British Information Services



Soon light bulbs will replace the oil lamps of the crofter's cottage.



Harris tweeds on the hoof? Sheep flocks dot the Scottish landscape as do woolen mills the cities.



With new power, small factories like this may prove the hope of impoverished highlanders. Here ten people—like the war widow below—made 1,500 lathes and 9,000 vices in 20 months.



from salt water [see map page 22].

We are small, 'tis true, but I have yet to see the Scot who hangs his head about it. We look at the map of the world and we see Glasgows and Aberdeens and Dundees and Ayr and Perths blooming 5,000—nay 12,000—miles away from their namesakes here in Scotland. We read of Scots on every continent who gather to parade their kilted pipe bands, to dance the Scottish reel, to talk of the old heroes, and to nibble a bit o' haggis. Many a Scot society in other lands sends to Glasgow or Edinburgh each St. Andrew's Day for an order of haggis.

You don't know haggis? It is our ancient ceremonial food which is made by stuffing a mixture of chopped heart, liver, oatmeal, onions, and other ingredients in a sheep or calf stomach, sewing it together, then boiling the whole till done. Cooled, peeled of its skin, and sliced, it is eaten in morsels—and some Scots must ha' a wee drap o' whisky t' go wi' it. With or without, haggis has character!

There are, I have heard it said, some 20 million persons o'er the earth who claim Scottish ancestors. And there are millions more who are linked to old Scotia by such familiar things as the grand auld Scottish game of golf which began here some 300 years ago at St. Andrews; by their little Scottie dogs, which are our West highland terriers; and by the tweed coats on their backs and the argyle socks upon their feet, which take their names from Scottish places. (Some say, however, that "tweed" comes not from our river Tweed, but rather from a local corruption of the word "twill.")

When the Scot thinks of all his small land holds and of all it has been able to export over the centuries, he sums it up by saying:

THE ROTARIAN

"Aye, there's guid gear in sma' buik."

If you could soar birdlike far above Scotland and look down upon the whole of it at once, you would see that the northern third of it is barren mountainous highland, the middle third fertile lowland, and the southern third gently rolling grassy uplands. Squinting hard, you would see that the central lowlands are in fact one wide shallow valley running from coast to coast across Scotland.

In this trough you find almost all of Scotland's great manufacturing industry, its major universities and churches, its large cities, its immense shipyards on the River Clyde which built the *Queen Mary* and the *Queen Elizabeth* and which, in fact, produce two-thirds of Britain's ships—and here live three-fourths of Scotland's 5 million people.

The people, that is what I want to write of first.

"We'll get through it," the people keep saying, "if we can just keep body and soul together. We'll get through it if we put our backs into it."

"Get through what?" you may ask. Get through this business of monotonous, almost meatless diets, of interminable queues at the markets, of coupons for clothing and coupons for sweets, of no petrol and no tires and no automobiles, and a hundred other curbs on normal business and social living. In short, the thing we are determined to get through is the grim postwar economic situation that afflicts the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain



It's stout men like Blacksmith Duncan McCallum who build the stout ships in the Clydeside yards. Britain's foremost shipbuilding area, it produced the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.



An a'- view of the Port of Glasgow on the Clyde. One of the busiest commercial estuaries in the world, it permits seagoing vessels to tie up in the center of the city. . . . (Below) The Firth of Forth bridge. German airmen bombed at it in 1916 and 1941, but missed.

Photos: (pp. 18-19) British Information Services; Pictorial Press from A-F





The birthplace of Scotland's beloved bard "Rabbie" Burns (1759-96). It is at Alloway, near Ayr.

and Northern Ireland—of which Scotland is a loyal part. The white cross in the Union Jack—that is for Scotland.

So, from your reading about the British austerity program you know something of our present situation. Austerity obtains throughout Scotland.

Britain makes fine china. Yet when a Dundee bride goes forth to buy some dishes for her new table, she will be offered nothing but plain, undecorated white china. All the rest, all the fine china that calls up feminine exclamations of delight, is for export. Ah, yes, there will be samples of this exquisite china in glass cases in the shop—but placards will say "For Export Only."

Scotland makes a rather well-known distillate called whisky. It is reckoned our fourth-largest industry and it goes full blast as long as there is barley available. But only rarely can a Scot buy a bottle of it and then he must pay 32 shillings (or \$6.40 U.S.) for it. His favorite pub may have only

one bottle to serve all its customers of an evening. Ten million gallons will be distilled this year, but 8 millions are destined for export. That leaves 2 million for home consumption and as that must supply the whole of the British Isles, you can guess how little of it we in Scotland are likely to drink.

Run down the list of all we manufacture—locomotives and milling machines, woolen suiting and brogue shoes, linens and linoleum, ocean liners and grave stones—and the theme is the same: "Produce, produce, produce! Export, export, export! And, meanwhile, consume the barest possible minimum at home."

And so it has to be—at least for the present. Now more than ever we must "export or die." To buy food abroad—before the war we produced only 20 percent of our food, but we have stepped up the figure to 40 percent—we need to build up our trade balances. To do so we must sell abroad. Also, we must sell in an increasingly



Edinburgh—the "Athens of Scotland"—... showing Princes Street at right, the Gothic-spired

competitive world market—which has a direct bearing on the Scottish workman's wages and living standards.

What is life like in the average Scottish home today? North Americans, I recently observed firsthand, get as much red meat in one of their heartier meals as we receive in ten days. We can buy all the herring, cod, and finnan haddie we need—if we queue up for it—but even a maritime people like ourselves yearn at times for a great dripping roast of beef.

We have an abundance of vegetables, but we're short on proteins. Two eggs a month per person is the current ration. Our bread is made of wheat milled to only 80 percent and so it is a little gray.

We need coupons for sweets, coupons for meat, coupons for butter, margarine, lard, cheese, bacon, sugar, tea, eggs, and so on and on. And what some of us Scots wouldn't give for just a little of all the rice in China! There is no rice in Scotland so far as my researches have revealed.

Yes, clothes are still rationed. Each person receives 20 coupons for a six-month period. A man's suit costs 26 coupons, a handkerchief one.

Housing?—surely, it is the Number One universal problem. A dearth of houses exists in all of Scotland's industrial centers. This in spite of considerable building by both Government and private

Knox House in Edinburgh. It is believed to have been the home of the 16th Century reformer John Knox.

Photos: (pp. 20-21) Publishers Photo Service; Geo. Stewart; British Information Services





Scott Monument in center, and the National Art Gallery and famed Castle Rock at the left.

agencies. In many depressed areas thousands of temporary houses, all alike as penny pies, have sprung up. Two lorries drive up to a vacant lot. Workmen unload some prefabricated sections, bolt them together, and—zip!—there is your house! While these small homes were built to last only ten years, I fear they must last much longer.

I have a 1938 Woolseley motorcar. It cost £450 new. Today the price of a new Woolseley is double. Until last June there was no basic petrol allowance to the general public. Which meant, practically, that only those citizens whose work was essential to production, health, or public safety received a gasoline ration and could drive automobiles. My own work falls in the middle category—health. As a chemical analyst, I inspect all food and drug concerns, all hospitals and water systems in an entire county and five cities. My petrol ration is ten gallons a month. My Woolseley, in other words, stands in the garage most of the time. The new basic ration for pleasure purposes is sufficient to allow the car owner to travel a little more than 20 miles a week.

Income tax—we have had some relief from it since wartime, but we are still paying a standard rate of 9 shillings on the pound. That is 45 cents on the dollar in United States currency.

Historic, ancient Melrose Abbey. At the site of an early Christian base in Scotland, it is a national shrine.



Abbotsford-on-Tweed, the estate of Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), Scotland's great novelist.

Think now of the Scot's long and deep love of freedom. For centuries, under the banners of Bruce and Wallace and Bonnie Prince Charlie and others, he has fought for that precious jewel of liberty "which no good man will lose but with his life." How much against his nature, then, are all the controls that now restrict his buying and selling and living and dying.

Still, much as he would like to dump all this red tape in Loch Lomond, he knows what brought us to this pass: a war that cost us thousands of fine braw lads, millions of pounds sterling, the heavy destruction in many of our cities, and the complete disruption of our normal lives and industrial processes and trading relations with the world.

"We will get through it if we put our backs into it," the people keep saying. We are putting our backs into it. And not only our backs. We are putting our heads into it, too. What is happening in our highlands will show that.

Windy, wet, treeless, and overgrazed, our Northern highlands have been losing population rapidly for half a century. Now in great areas they are empty of everything but bracken and heather. Soon the people will be streaming back, however, for two great schemes are under way for the highlands—hydroelectrification and reforestation.

Eleven great dams and hydroplants are under way—at Pitlochry, Loch Sloy, Fannich, and so on. Many more are on the trestle boards of the North of Scotland Hydroelectric Board, the nonprofit body empowered by Parliament to direct the project. Thus, as I suggested at the outset of this article, there will soon be power for the fish cannery and the carbide factory, the farm wife's refrigerator and spinning wheel, the railways and the mines. Several American companies have applied for sites near the new dams.

Frankly, we want such outside capital and we promote it—along with the growth of new Scottish



industry in our highland country.

If plans mature, the hydroboard will carry through 102 separate schemes in the next decade—which will give Scotland power to spare for England and Wales. The highlands are as lovely as when Rabbie Burns lost his heart to them. Eventually they may be as good to live upon as to look upon.

Great reforestation projects are under way. Woods once covered much of the highlands. Wars, sheep, cutting for mine timbers, and other needs levelled them. Today we have only one million acres in timber. We are going to double that. You see the nursery forests starting up in many places.

Yes, the people will be going back to the highlands. The young ex-soldier looking for opportunity, the city worker who yearns for the open spaces, the Polish youth left upon our shores in the wake of war. (We have hundreds of such in Scotland.)

I dwelt a few lines back on exports. One of the finest of Scotland's exports is the man who this year serves Rotary International as President. Yes, our beloved Angus S. Mitchell, of Melbourne, Australia! Surely you read it, too: Angus' father was a Scottish sea captain who with his wife had settled in far-off Shanghai, where Angus was born, and who a year later took his family to Australia.

Proud would President Angus be if he could meet with the 30 Rotary Clubs and 1,800 Rotarians of Scotland and view their services. Proud would he be of our many projects to help orphan children and forgotten old people, to promote the closer acquaintance of business and professional men in our communities and inspire them to a finer kind of service in their vocations, to study world problems and reach friendly hands across the seas and so foster understanding.

Those wonderful parcels from North America! Many of our Clubs have had the privilege of distributing the tinned meats and sweets and kiddies' clothing they contain to grateful people in our communities. This friendly practical gesture has narrowed the Atlantic and has made Rotary better and better known.

Aye, for 36 years Rotary has been a strong thread in the fabric

of Scotland. Glasgow, the second-largest city in the United Kingdom, was the first to have a Club—in 1912. Then, the same year, there sprang up another new Club in Edinburgh. By 1921 we were ready to entertain the first Convention of Rotary International ever held outside the United States. There were but 991 Rotary Clubs in 21 countries in those days, but they sent some 2,300 people to Edinburgh for that Convention . . . and here and there around the world must be Rotarians who remember well the day they took the boat trip "oon the Clyde" from Glasgow, with Sir Harry Lauder aboard and singing . . . the sessions in Usher Hall . . . the Montana Rotarian who delighted Scottish children—and grownups, too—with his cowboy outfit.

As I review the record of Rotary in Scotland, I find also that this small country has given Rotary four international Directors, two of whom served as Vice-Presidents. And where did our beloved Paul Harris, the Founder of this movement, get his wife and life helpmeet? Why, from Scotland.



Bonnie Jean Harris is back with us again, now that Paul is gone. She is residing with a brother and sister in Edinburgh, her girlhood home.

Yes, Rotary has a long history in old Caledonia—and a long future!

I have tried here and there in this brief sketch of my country to present the realistic picture, to tell

you of some of our grimmer problems. Yet a Scot is by nature a sentimental person whose love for the bluebells and heather, the skirling pipe and the brilliant tartan, softens the hardships of austerity. When he looks upon the purple peaks of Arran and the silvery sheet of Loch Katrine, the grim old castles of the border country and the bounding stag of the deer forests, then he says to himself, "I cannot keep these beauties to myself, I must share them." That is what I say to you. Come and visit Scotland.

Come and take your ease in our peaceful seaside villages, or hunt grouse, partridge, and pheasant with gun and dog on our moors. Stalk the deer in the wild corries of our great bends, or cast your flies on the Dee, Tay, or Tweed for the salmon, the king of fish.

Drop in for a colorful highland gathering of the clans, such as the Braemar games. You'll see the King there. He and his family come along from near-by Balmoral Castle and enter heart and soul into the enjoyment of the day.

Visit the little biggin' where our Rabbie Burns was born or the castellated Abbotsford which Sir Walter Scott built to his own romantic tastes. Come and watch our new dams go up, come and see the difference between a loch and a lake, or come to my own Dundee and taste orange marmalade as made in the city that gave it to the world. Yes, the famous spread originated here 150 years ago when a shipment of bitter oranges arrived from Spain. No one knew what to do with them—until one of our canny housewives invented the sweet preserves which make breakfasts zesty the world around.

Scotland wants tourists. It is redoing its hotels for them. It promises them the friendliest welcome and the fairest sights. So come and rest, sight-see, hike, bowl, golf, or curl—ah, the roaring game of curling! But let this be the final bait: Did you ever taste salmon fresh from the cold stream, filleted on the run, quick fried in pure butter? Now I know a stream that lies just a little west of . . . and a wee bit north of . . . where the salmon almost leap into your creel. So if you say you'll come, I'll start saving butter coupons today.



Photo: Acme

Sibelius today—in his upstairs music room.

ONE DAY a year or so ago a British columnist published a list of "immortals"—ten men alive today who, he predicted, will be remembered a century hence. Next day his paper asked four prominent Britons to comment on his list. The only man on whom all four agreed was Jean Julius Christian Sibelius, Finland's great composer. His name alone, they felt, would be known 100 years from now.

What about Jean Sibelius today? The false war-time report that he was missing in an air raid is forgotten, along with the apocryphal tale that he stalked enemy planes with a hunting rifle. What is the man who gave us *Finlandia* and *Valse Triste* and so much more superb music doing now in 1948 in his 82d year?

"He is still working. His health and creative powers are still excellent. One may well expect him still to contribute to the music of the world." That is the answer, and it comes directly to you from fellow Rotarians of Jean Sibelius in the Finnish capital, Helsingfors. But Jean Sibelius a Rotarian? Yes, an honorary member of the Helsingfors Rotary Club for a decade or more. And it may have been at a recent Tuesday-noon meeting of that Club in the Hotel Seurahuone that Martti Similä and Paul T. Thorwall met to talk about the old master. Rotarian Similä, conductor of the Helsingfors Symphony Orchestra, is an old friend and pupil of Sibelius and visited with him recently. Then he told Rotarian Thorwall, local advertising man, about his good health and continuing work. Paul Thorwall, a Past

JEAN SIBELIUS

ABOUT ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR
OF LIVING COMPOSERS.

Vice-President of Rotary International, then passed the good word on, as quoted above, to THE ROTARIAN.

If you would visit "the uncrowned king of Finland," as adoring Finns have called Sibelius for half a century, then you would motor 30 miles out of beautiful, modern Helsingfors to a place called Järvenpää, or "lakes' end." There, in a rambling log house which he built in 1904 and named Villa Ainola, lives Jean Sibelius. There he plays with his grandchildren, sees his friends, and secludes himself in his upstairs room to write more of his glorious music. What is the number of his symphonies? Seven? What is the number of his briefer works? 200? Enough, at any rate, to rank him as one of the most prolific of modern composers as well as one of the most popular.

A doctor's son, Sibelius was born at Tavastehus, in a small town in Central Finland, on December 8, 1865. As a youth, he studied the violin, and at age 21 went to Helsingfors to learn technique and theory. There his early work in composition caught the eye of Ferruccio Busoni, a piano instructor at the Academy and the two formed a close friendship which was to launch them both into public popularity. For in 1900 Busoni, in Berlin, summoned his young friend to the German capital to conduct personally his Second Symphony. A complete success, the performance placed the names of Sibelius and Busoni before the musical world.

Under other teachers Sibelius studied Wagner, whose music he could not love, and Grieg and Tchaikovsky, whose techniques and effects impressed him deeply. One period of his education was spent in Vienna, a city he loved fondly, and it was upon his return to Finland after his days in Austria that he saw the need for a kind of music indigenous to his land of lakes and trees and snowy Winters that would bind his people together. The stirring *Finlandia* was but one result.

He had set their sagas and epics to music, he had become their unofficial ambassador to all the world where symphonic music is played—so, early in his career, the people of Finland voted Jean Sibelius a pension for life, provided only that he would devote all his time to musical composition.

A large man, a friendly man, Sibelius is not, he once protested, the grim and mournful soul many imagined him to be. Not at all. Life, he said, held many interests and beauties for him. Perhaps it is just that, like the clean and sturdy people of his most literate land, he faces that life directly when he writes his music. And we who listen to it and play it are the gainers.



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Photo: Aemo

Cancer can strike the young too. This lad's leg was amputated to retard the disease's spread.

ALL THE SOUND and fury these days about cancer has resulted in a wholesale confusion. The thoughts of most people seem to be stiffened by a mounting fear, which is not completely justified.

It is not altogether true, for instance, that your chances of suffering from cancer are increasing. The facts are that as an individual grows older, he is more likely to develop cancer and that, as the advances of science add years to our lifetimes, more people fall victims to the disease. If the cancer toll is rising, it is because there are greater numbers of older people than in past generations.

It is not altogether true either that cancer is necessarily fatal or that no cures now exist for the

What You Should Know

About Cancer

By Dr. Charles B. Huggins

Chairman, Committee on Cancer,
University of Chicago

disease. Thousands upon thousands of persons are cured every year by the methods of cancer treatment now available.

However, this is not to minimize the menace. There is always before us this grim and undeniable fact: about 180,000 Americans have died of cancer in each of the past few years. Despite the skillful use of the surgeon's knife and of X ray, radium, and new medicines in treatment, one man of every six who lives into middle age is doomed to die of cancer.

By its very nature, cancer is of all diseases the most singular and the most fearful. At a certain moment in some creatures, including man, a number of cells of the body—cells which have worked in harmony with myriads of others during a life which has often been long—begin suddenly to multiply. These malignant cells, through their utterly useless growth, infiltrate the body until it is overwhelmed. When he has cancer, man is literally consumed by his own flesh.

There need be no cause for confusion in the seeming paradox that while thousands have cancer and die, other thousands get cancer and are cured. This simply makes dramatically clear a further and all-important fact: *early discovery and treatment are matters of life and death in cancer.* A growth that is diagnosed and treated in its early stages can, in most cases, be cured. The real menace of cancer is presented by far-advanced growths in which treatment has been delayed through procrastination on the part of the patient or more often because the cancer has developed in a subtle and insidious manner. These far-advanced growths, generally defying treatment, account

largely for the cancer toll and represent the critical aspect of the problem.

In terms of death rate per 100,000 of the population, cancer of the stomach ranks first at 28.8. Following are the growths which occur in women, with cancers of the female genital organs claiming 24 and cancer of the breast, 6.7. Finally, for our purposes, 5 percent of all men over 50 die of cancer of the prostate.

Each of these difficult kinds of cancer has its simple symptoms: persistent indigestion is often an indication of stomach cancer; abnormal menstrual bleeding, a symptom for cancers of the reproductive organs; the development of lumps, an indication of cancer of the breast; and difficulty in urination, a symptom of prostatic cancer.

For each there exists some method of diagnosis: X-ray examination for stomach cancer, special examination by a gynecologist for cancers in women, and rectal examination for prostatic cancer. In each instance, treatment has, until the development of the medicinal cure for prostatic cancer, meant surgical operation in most cases. The other means of treating cancerous growths—X-ray therapy and radiation—do not control widespread cancer.

The development of radical surgery—the removal of a much larger proportion of the internal organs than was previously believed possible—has added a new means of thwarting advanced cancers. The work in the period 1940-45 of Dr. Alexander Brunschwig at the University of Chicago demonstrated that radical surgery extends the



life expectancy of a significant enough number of patients to justify the operation. This extension of surgical treatment, incidentally, was made possible by the many improvements in surgical techniques during the past 20 years, such as blood transfusions on a large scale, control of operative shock, and better anesthetic practices.

But despite advances in combating the critical cancers, they have continued to take their toll largely because the first symptoms leading to diagnosis are not necessarily early symptoms and often do not become apparent until the growth is advanced past the point of successful treatment. There exists some hope of improving present methods of diagnosis and treatment; for example, with the improvement of fluoroscopic technique, mass surveys of the population for stomach cancer are a possibility now being investigated. But real progress against these critical cancers requires the development of new methods of early diagnosis and simple effective treatment.

This calls for basic research in the laboratory. All efforts to cope with the disease will remain incomplete and haphazard until we understand its nature, cause, and cure. Expect no miracles. In cancer research the scientist is searching to uncover one of the deepest secrets of Nature, for behind the many kinds of cancer lies the still unsolved mystery of how body cells change and grow.

Even so, there is progress to report. We have cleared the first hurdle and are headed for certain eventual victory. Research has found a simple means of diagnosis and a simple medical treatment for one difficult form of cancer, the prostatic. Now a prostatic cancer at any stage can be diagnosed through a blood test involving the acid phosphate enzyme. It was developed by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Gutman, of Columbia University, and also at the University of Chicago.

Thereupon the University of Chicago undertook research on the influence of hormones in the treating of certain cancers. The hormones are chemicals secreted by the endocrine glands which act as control agencies regulating

growth and bodily functions. Experiments on dogs revealed that the growth of their prostate gland could be controlled when its supply of male sex hormones was controlled or inactivated by using female sex hormones.

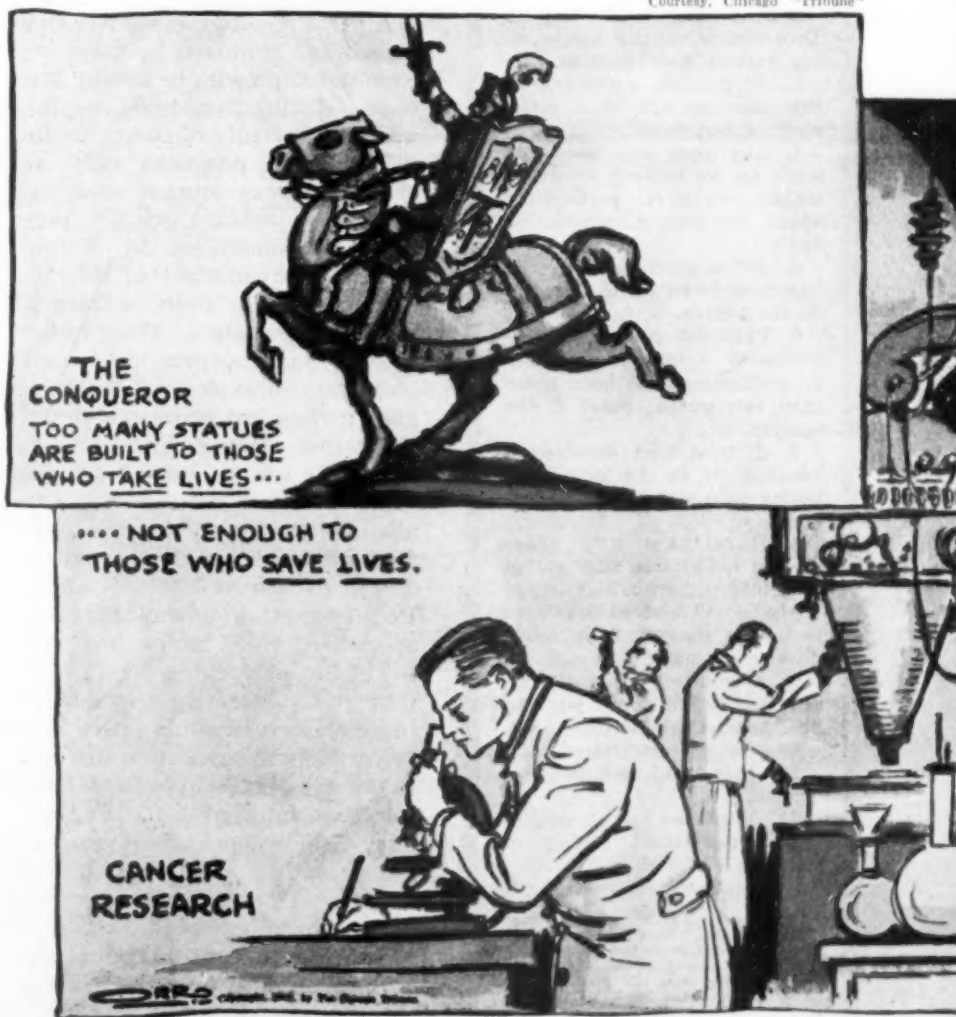
The earlier treatment of prostatic cancer was a complete prostatectomy (surgical removal of the prostate gland) and for cure early diagnosis was required. Now it is possible to produce damage to widespread cancer of the prostate by the very simple expedient of either orchiectomy (surgical removal of the testes) or giving some pills of the female sex hormone. Great improvement can be induced by as little as a few cents' worth of these tablets. In many men the agonizing pain of cancer is stopped within 24 hours. Bed patients become ambulatory and return to work. Often the growth disappears.

The significance in this research on prostatic cancer is that this

chemical agent, the female sex hormone or estrogen, is the first known substance which, when taken by mouth, has a damaging effect on cancer, even to the extent of causing widespread cancers to regress. It reveals an approach which is being applied to the problems of detecting and treating other forms of cancer.

In addition to estrogen, there are five other chemical agents now known to have some effectiveness against cancer. Their usefulness varies from promising experiments in the laboratory to limited results either in alleviating some forms of cancer or as alternatives in radiation therapy when X ray or radium can no longer be used on a patient or are no longer effective. These agents are radioactive phosphorus, which has been used with some degree of success against leukemia, cancer of the blood-forming tissues; radioactive iodine, which has shown a certain utility in treat-

Courtesy, Chicago "Tribune"



Monuments to the Wrong People is Carey Orr's title for this pertinent cartoon.



These are cancer danger signals. They mean see your doctor at once!

1. Any persistent lumps or thickening, especially in the breast, lips, or tongue; about the neck, armpit, or groin.
2. Any irregular bleeding or discharge from the nipple or any natural body opening.
3. Progressive changes in the color or size of a mole, wart, or birthmark.
4. Any sore that does not seem to be healing normally within ten days, particularly about the tongue, mouth, or lips.
5. White patches inside the mouth or persistent white spots on the tongue.
6. Persistent hoarseness, unexplained cough, or difficulty in swallowing that lasts more than two weeks; blood in the sputum.
7. A bone that develops a swelling or is the seat of a boring pain that gets worse at night.
8. Persistent and unexplained indigestion after eating or drinking, particularly if you are over 40 and earlier have had little distress from food; distaste for meat.
9. Alternate periods of constipation and diarrhea with no particular change in diet to account for it; rectal bleeding.
10. Pain and difficulty in urinating.
11. A sudden loss in weight.
12. Unexplained feeling of fatigue.

(Reproduced from *Facing the Facts about Cancer*, pamphlet No. 38 [20 cents], Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York.)

ing cancer of the thyroid; urethanes, which have been used with partial success against leukemia and prostatic cancer; and nitrogen mustards, which, while somewhat disappointing against leukemia, have been helpful in treating Hodgkin's disease, a disorder of the lymph glands which is related to cancer; compound E of adrenal cortex, which E. C. Kendall, of the Mayo Foundation Clinic, has prepared in a small amount for treating lympho sarcoma in mice; and androgen, or the male sex hormone, which has some value in treating cancers of the breast in women.

Chemotherapists are now searching for other chemical agents which will cause certain cancers of man or animals to wither. All chemical compounds are being systematically screened in a preliminary way for their possible use against cancer by determining their toxicity and their physiological effects.

A great impetus was given also to another approach by the wartime developments in atomic science. Radioactive isotopes, the unstable variants of common elements, once produced only at great cost in cyclotrons, or atom-smashing machines, are now produced in abundance by atomic piles as a by-product of nuclear fission.* These isotopes have a twofold importance. Their radioactivity permits them to be used as tracers in exploring the little-known chemical processes of the body, thus adding to the knowledge that can be turned against cancer. Their radioactivity can also be employed in radiation therapy, much like X ray and radium, of cancer-affected areas. Because certain chemicals have specialized rôles in the functioning of the body, it has been hoped that the radioactive variants of these chemicals would prove useful in bringing radiation directly to the site of certain cancers. This selective, internal radiation therapy with isotopes, however, has not proved so effective as it was first hoped, but there is still much ground to be explored.

It is significant to note that practically all the results in these most promising areas of chemo-

* See *Atomic Power for Peace*, by Samuel K. Allison, *THE ROTARIAN* for July, 1946.

therapy and radioactive isotopes were obtained during World War II. These achievements and the further research they have inspired may be of greater meaning to the human race than was that war itself.

At any rate, these recent advances have resulted in a surge of research activity in the United States with the Government sponsoring the broad program of the Public Health Service and, through the Service, providing grants to university centers of cancer study. The American Cancer Society is enlisting the support of the general public to finance research projects.

At the moment, then, there is an upsurge of interest and activity in cancer research, but there is a limiting factor that is becoming more and more apparent. The medical-research laboratories at nearly every university are now overcrowded with eager young people. Students and candidates for research positions, many of them of brilliant mind, can work only when extra space can be found for them.

FORTUNATELY, this need, too, is beginning to be met by public philanthropy. For example, the Goldblatt Brothers Foundation has made possible a new hospital at the University of Chicago which will be devoted to cancer research. Altogether, 3½ million dollars have been raised recently for cancer facilities at the University, including a 170-inch cyclotron, a source of radiation with potentialities for improving treatment of deep-seated cancers.

The good news about cancer today is that research activity is on the increase, that the scientific manpower to do the job is available and of good quality, and that the effort is being broadened as material resources increase. The struggle against cancer promises to be long and arduous, for the final victory will require knowledge of basic growth processes we do not now have. Even while this long-run effort is under way there will be sporadic advances of real value in improving treatment of some forms of cancer. We are entitled, on the present outlook, to regard the ultimate outcome with hope and confidence.

THE OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

This Rotary Month

News Notes from 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago

No. 7000. The number of the charter recently issued to the new Rotary Club of Udine, Italy, is a fine round 7,000. This means that in its 43 years Rotary has chartered that many Clubs. War and other causes knocked out a few of them...so the total number of Clubs at this writing is 6,574. When will there be 7,000 going Clubs? What's your guess?...1950?...1952?

At Last, Alaska! For the first time in history a President of Rotary International will visit Rotary Clubs in Alaska...of which there are eight, the oldest one being age 23. Now two weeks out on a plane, train, and auto visit to Rotary Clubs in Northwestern Canada and United States, President Angus S. Mitchell will spend the week of August 22 in Ketchikan, Juneau, and Sitka. His return to Chicago in mid-September will be by way of U. S. Pacific Coast States. His next venture out of Chicago will be to the U. S. East...and, eventually, a round-the-world tour against the sun.

Postalmortem. Holland-America Line, summing up the month cruise of 800-some Rotary folks to Rio and back, says those passengers mailed 70,000 postcards from the "Nieuw Amsterdam." Figure it!—that's close to 90 cards apiece...and it counts only cards supplied by the Line.

Rotary Calendar. It's loaded, for the next two or three months...with these groups meeting in Chicago:

Magazine.....	October	4
Rotary Foundation Trustees.....	October	6
Council of Past Presidents.....	October	7-11
International Affairs.....	October	14-15
Aims and Objects.....	October	18-19
Finance.....	October	20-22
Executive.....	November	9-11
Foundation Fellowships.....	November	12

Tentative

Method of Nominating President.....	November	29-30
Constitution and By-laws.....	December	2-3

Record. July, the first month of the new Rotary year, saw 86 District Assemblies held around the Rotary world. Never before have so many been held so early. At District Assemblies the new Governors meet officers of their Clubs and plan the work of the Districts for the year.

Rio in Ink. Fresh from the bindery, copies of the 1948 Convention Proceedings Book were scheduled to go into the mails at the end of August. A 300-page verbatim report of Rotary's first Convention in the Southern Hemisphere, the book will go free (one copy) to every Club, every RI officer and Committeeman. Additional copies are to be available at \$2.50 each on request to the Central Office of the Secretariat in Chicago.

All in Fun. Wisconsin, self-styled as "America's Dairyland," noted with pride that Rotary picked a "Guernsey" for its last President, is now "overjoyed" that an "Angus" heads movement this year. So writes District Governor F. S. ("Heggie") Brandenburg, of Madison.

Vital Statistics. Total number of Rotary Clubs: 6,574. Estimated total number of Rotarians: 320,000. Number of new and readmitted Clubs since July 1, 1948: 35 in 14 countries. All figures as of August 2, 1948.

Hit-run youth to face jury

A 20-year-old former marine was accused of manslaughter for the hit-run killing of pretty Joann Sweeney, 17, struck down by his faulty braked jalopy

Boy, 17, Admits Shooting of Girl, Will Go to Grand Jury

Stabbing Father "She Wouldn't Let Me Marry" Girl, 16, Admits Trying To Kill Mother to Wed

A 16-YEAR-OLD girl clad in a swart evitable bobby sock sat in a told Police Chief

2 Youths Face Charge In Slaying

Two youth arraigned on charges in Wednesday

Dea peri

CONVICTS OF AIDING S' ESCAPE

Mich. — (UP) — A jury of eight women late last night four

6 Boys, Girl in Arson Gang

Seven youngsters two are held

YOUNG K

Carefree youths make out of their execution

Shall We Punish Young Criminals?

(A Debate-of-the-Month)

YES! — For Their Own Sake

Says Fred DeArmond

Author and Rotarian

WHEN the historian of the future sits down to appraise the middle years of the 20th Century, he will be concerned with a phenomenon we may label "the flight from reality." For surely there has never been another period when people were so prone to shut their eyes to facts and their ears to the voice of experience. And in no other respect is this peculiar obsession so true as with "juvenile delinquency." The very term itself is a euphemism meaning "crime."

That there is now a violent outbreak of juvenile crime no one who reads a newspaper will attempt to deny. A boy, 16, kills his father and mother because the father objected to the son marrying, and his mother had tried to call the police after her husband had been killed. "Girl, 17, Admits Murder of Father and Mother." The mother had refused to let her daughter make a trip to the city; the father was slaughtered to cover up the first murder. Crimes of violence, crimes with a mercenary motive, sex crimes, embezzlement, vicious destruction of property "just to have a little fun"—all classes are represented.

But most people go on repeating Pollyanna clichés such as, "There is no juvenile delinquency, only parental delinquency." An official of a boys' organization said recently in a public address: "There are no bad boys; only misdirected energy. There is no boy living who would not rather do the right thing than the wrong thing."

This is sad stuff, but typical of 1948's unrealities. It doesn't take a psychologist or a theologian to know that throughout life it's much easier to do the wrong thing than the right thing. The brutal dominion of strong over weak, the satisfaction of wayward appetites, are the ways of man in a state of Nature. Only discipline and restraint, reinforced by habit, prevent men and women from going criminal. Unless man has had his impulses schooled and bridled early in life he is likely to follow Oscar Wilde's counsel: "The only way to meet temptation is to yield to it."

A symptom of the popular maudlin attitude toward young hellraisers is the custom followed by some newspapers of shielding youthful offenders from publicity. A young hoodlum met on the street in a small town another boy against whom he had a grudge, and beat him nearly to death, partly blinding the victim by smashing his eyeglasses. When the story appeared next day in a neighboring daily, the names of the victim and his mother were given, but the cloak of anonymity was thrown over his assailant, who was identified merely as "of a good family."

This misplaced charity protects offenders against one of the dreaded consequences of crime. The publicity deterrent is especially strong in the case of parents who otherwise might not worry about the actions of their animated progeny.

Time magazine noted that the Louisville Times had changed its rule and was reporting all names of juvenile offenders, including those detected in acts of vandalism. Experience with the new policy had been sufficient to show this result in Louisville: "A marked decrease of private-property loss through increased parent discipline."

Parents are by no means entirely to blame, as the current short-cut answer would have it. I know some parents of tough kids who appear to have done all that a parent could be expected to do, short of providing another set of genes for them. Some courts have made the punishment fit the parents

Mother Found Slain in Home

Dad Takes 2 Child
To Police Sta.

Boy, Girl Peril Babes

rather than the offenders themselves, but that offers no solution. The real sore spot, the tragic error, is this senseless tendency to excuse anything and everything to youth, "because they're young and don't know any better."

Boys and girls know right from wrong at a very early age. Their choice is usually deliberate, calculated. A small boy who was detained for participation in 20 robberies stuck out his tongue at a questioner and glibly, "You can't do anything with me—I'm under 7."

In their headlong flight from reality, our sentimentalists have diverted attention from the basic lessons that experience teaches about crime prevention. Over and over again it has been shown that crime is not a product of poverty nor a prerogative of the underprivileged. It is not a result of inhibitions placed upon youth, but principally of a lack of discipline exercised by parents and the law.

A psychologist analyzed the problem for me in this way: The object of education, he says, is to prepare young people for self-direction. They must be taught to think, to make decisions, and to bear the consequences of their actions. "In the nursery, as in the world, that is the truly salutary discipline which visits on all conduct, good or bad, the natural consequences — the consequences, pleasurable or painful, which in the nature of things such conduct tends to bring," is the way Herbert Spencer expressed it.

Parents in their compassion may try to shield children from the consequences of their conduct, but this only postpones and makes harder the necessary adaptation to life. It is the same with the law. To forgive and forget encourages repetition of the offense when, as is so often the case, transgression is more convenient and more inviting than hewing to the ethical line.

Now it's true, continued my psychologist friend, that eye-for-eye and tooth-for-tooth punishment is not the ideal. A chance to redeem himself should be held up as a reward to the juvenile offender. When he enters a correctional institution, the State has to attempt the very same disciplinary process that the parents may have by-passed. He is offered regeneration through honor systems, paroles, etc. In this respect it is necessary to take a certain chance on him. If he proves unworthy of such confidence, it must be made harder for him to win any indulgence for the next offense. Always he must suffer ill consequences from ill conduct, although in the case of youth, not in full measure. Of course, careful screening and classification of offenders are desirable in order to obtain the benefits of psychiatric science. You cannot treat them all alike.

It is the expectation of certain and inexorable punishment that does most to deter young people from starting

out on what appears to them "the easy way." In this respect Britain and Canada have excelled the United States. Because punishment follows crime, swiftly and certainly, they have not endured the extreme crime waves that submerged Uncle Sam-land. A current press report relates the sentence of an 18-year-old Londoner to 12 strokes of the birch and nine months' confinement at hard labor for robbery with violence. Who can doubt that this news story caused other British boys to think again before, taking the short cut to "easy" wealth and affluence?

But, you say, this is fear psychology. And what is wrong about fear psychology? Without the fear that induces prudence, no man could escape for a day the hazards to life and limb that bestrew his path. Fear of failure and poverty inspires men to labor painfully and to a purpose. Fear is the slender strand, but the only one, that keeps the peace in the community of nations just now—fear of wholesale destruction from the sky. You can no more develop a boy without fear than you can train a turbulent colt or a performing lion without it.

"Some overenthusiastic individuals have advo-

A lad is in trouble. Whether a resentful look can be turned into a smile may depend on what society—that's you—does with him.

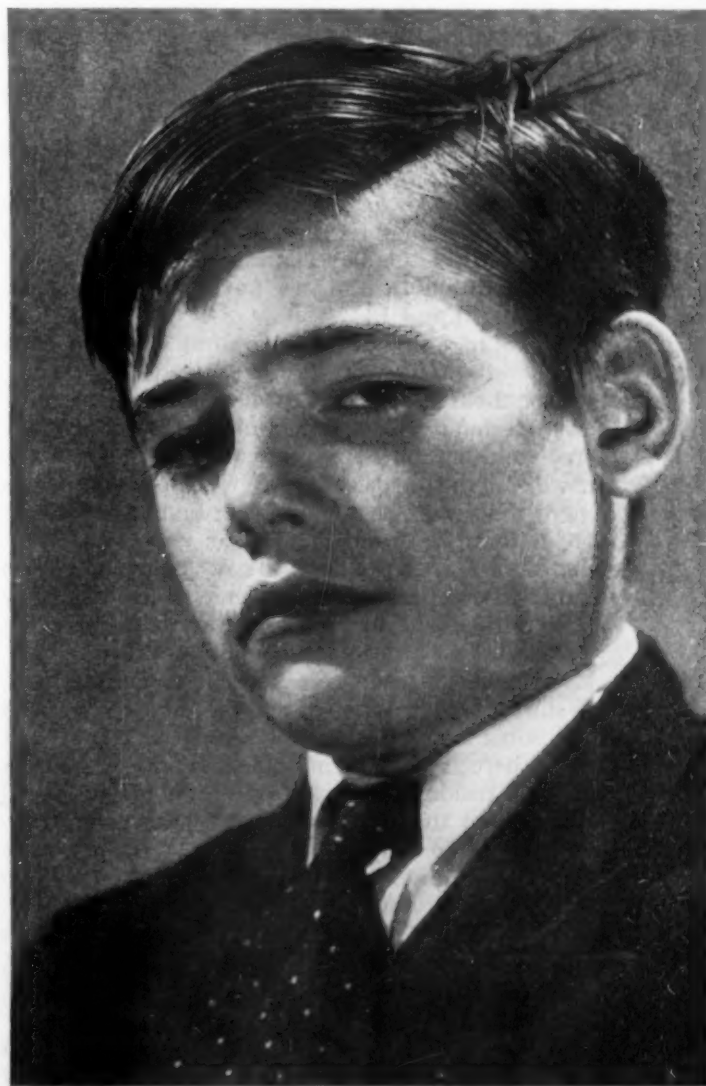


Photo: Keystone



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Yes, we must punish young criminals. Punish them for their own sake, because in no other way can they be taught that crime is really the hard way. Punish them for the example afforded to other potential young criminals who cannot otherwise be impressed. Punish them for the sake of all the rest of us who look to the State for protection against the unsocial.

NO!—Make Them Useful

Answers Roy Best

Prison Warden; Rotarian

IF 17 YEARS as warden of the Colorado Penitentiary—during which time thousands of persons have been under my jurisdiction—have taught me anything, it is that criminals can be made more surely with unrelenting harshness than in any other way.

Some folks say modern kids are coddled too much and that makes them criminals. They say convicts are coddled too much, and that encourages them to go on with crime.

Well, I know firsthand about kids, because, due to the way the Colorado law reads, we have no less than 163 young folks of 20 years or less here in the penitentiary. Anyone convicted of aggravated robbery or of murder, or who has served a term in the reformatory, comes here regardless of age. That's the way we got this boy Jimmie Melton, who's only 12. In addition to him, we have two boys of 14, several of 15 and 16.

I have to know the background of these boys pretty well, and, according to the coddling theory, most of them should come from homes where they were overindulged. But they don't. Typically, they come from broken homes—divorce has got a lot to answer for in the making of convicts or from homes where they were beaten, or from homes they were driven from, or from homes that were very poor, where there wasn't enough to eat. They came from homes where, instead of too much affection, they got too little. Not one in ten of these kids has what you would call a normal home environment.

Now when anyone comes in here, man or boy, we start afresh. I know of his record, of course, and have some idea what he's like, but the record that counts here is the one he makes from the moment he steps inside these walls. No one in the world will tell you that Colorado's is an "easy pen." We are not here to coddle, and we don't. What we are after is discipline, and we are going to get it. We start out by assuming he will react to fair treatment.

Only as a last resort, and after everything else shall have been tried, do we resort to punishment, which is a far different thing from discipline, though theorists tend to confuse them.

I'll tell you something which theorists also don't know, and that is that people in prison are very

much like those out of it, and react in the same way. That means many things. It means they will work harder for a reward than in fear or a threat. It means they can be led easier than they can be driven. It means that if they are to be rehabilitated, it can be done much easier, or at all, by appeals to reason and thoughtfulness, than by use of a club.

When people say we don't punish enough, here in these places, they forget one thing: 90 to 95 percent of the people in prisons eventually leave them to take their places in society again. What good is it to turn them out sullen, resentful, smarting, untrained; sore at society and resolved to get even with it? Every warden worth his salt wants to turn men out ready to take their place again among their fellowmen.

There is no better way to make criminals and keep them criminal than the theory that people who have been caught in a crime—whatever their ages or whatever the circumstances—are so wicked that they can't be redeemed, and must be punished, and punished, and set aside and shunned.

This isn't just philanthropy. It's hard common-sense. Look: There are something like 150,000 people behind bars in the United States right now—people serving sentences, I mean, not merely held for detention. There is a smaller army guarding these people, and a big army guarding society against their like; and engaged in sending them to jail, like "cops" and judges and jurors—and wardens. All the convicts are a dead weight on society, save a few who are at work. All the protectors of society are nonproductive too. Of all the waste of which the U. S. A. has been accused, this dead waste and dead weight of manpower is perhaps the worst.

Think of it this way: A man in prison is costing you several hundred dollars a year, and under present laws he can produce little or nothing. As a free man with a trade, he can make maybe \$3,000 a year by productive work, putting it into the community. Isn't it better to try to help him become a free man with a trade than spending money merely to keep him behind bars and idle?

It isn't the record that a man makes while here that's the final test. It's the record he makes after he gets out that tells the story. And remember, 90 percent of them are going to be out.

Of course, some men are beyond regeneration. But the vast majority are not. Take this case over which we've got so much publicity recently—that of Jimmie Melton. Here was a 12-year-old kid who shot his sister, confessed, and under our law had to be sentenced to the penitentiary. Incidentally, this was a broken home, and his sister was trying to keep house. Now wouldn't it have been ridiculous for me to take a 12-year-old kid, and put him in the penitentiary to mix with the hardest type of criminals? Wouldn't it have been terrible to assume that this little boy, even though he had committed the most terrible of all crimes, was therefore irredeemable, human waste to be thrown on the trash heap?

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A Letter to a Son



DEAR SON:

Since that day you cost me four boxes of good cigars, you have succeeded in becoming 28 years old. I mention that achievement because so far as I can ascertain, tonight alone here in my room, that has been your only one.

I remember the deep joy I extracted from my anticipation of having a son and the greater ecstasy of realization. Your babyhood and childhood companionship brought me happiness. But even as I recall such pleasures my conscience is seared. By refraining from every kind and degree of disciplining, I was grossly unfair to you.

Not once in those years that I gave you everything you desired did I stop to think how much of my so-called success was directly attributable to a pair of hard-headed and hardboiled parents who had loved me too much to make a feeble fool of me. Their poverty was a strong and competent ally of their commonsense. They did not spare the rod when such sparing would have been detrimental to my future.

I have not been as wise as my parents. Instead, I have showered upon defenseless you the unbridled indulgence of my joy in giving you everything. I shielded you from the natural results of your childish follies. I supplied you with a cash weekly allowance such as no boy of your age should have had.

Your mother, my son, was just as affectionate as I, but she possessed a head as full of foresight and wisdom as were our hearts of love. She

tried to put on the brakes, but such was my stubborn egotism that she could not sober me up from my spree of parental servility. Other men's sons could do wrong. Not MY son!

What a fatuous fool can blind parental worship make of a man otherwise accounted intelligent!

Your mother wept today, my son, as we returned from the courtroom. She spoke no accusing word. But had justice been done, it is I who would be behind the bars tonight, not you. I have experienced the Scriptural truth: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Soon you will be a free man again. Dollars have atoned for property damage you have caused and Nature will heal the bones broken because of your carelessness. That accident will become an incident, mercifully forgotten in this busy world.

So cannot we start again, you and I, on a new path?

I am asking for your forgiveness, my son. And I ask that God will not punish you for my sin. I daily plead with Him not to do so. He is punishing me—justly but agonizingly—every day and every night.

It brings some measure of ease to my soul to put my feelings into words. Hiding in anonymity, I shall share this letter with others. Perhaps it may meet the eyes of other fathers and will turn them from the folly that has been mine.

—Your Father

to public school, and we are going to do our level best to see that he turns out to be a good citizen and lives a useful life that may atone in part for his crime.

Would it be more useful and logical to treat Jimmie as nothing but a felon who must be punished and wasted? Remember, he is among the 90 or 95 percent of people here who will go out into the world again eventually.

The key to making useful people out of these folks here is to remember that they are very much like the people outside, and respond to much the same things. The curse of all prisons is idleness. It's a little sad to reflect that prisons originally began as mere places of detention, to hold people until their real punishment could begin—flogging or torture or death. Then men found out that just keeping a man idle and locked up was about as exquisite a torture as they could devise.

If we had the means and the law would permit us, every prisoner should be at work making something useful and getting sufficient pay for it both to feel it was wanted and to have a stake when he gets out. And he should be learning a useful trade or specialty, for use when he gets out. During the war we had a great lift in keeping prisoners happy and hopeful. We made a lot of war goods.

Incidentally, speaking of people being pretty much the same inside as outside these walls, a man said to me: "Warden, I never knew what it meant to be locked up here, until I realized I couldn't serve my country." I have long had a theory that with special incentives such as a full pardon for valiant service, some very fine military units could be formed out of some of the men here. This was proved by some of my boys who served under special circumstances in World War II. It was proved by the way that they worked here when war orders came our way.

THOUGH I recognize and appreciate the feeling which free workers have about competing with those behind bars, it would help us immeasurably in turning out men ready to take their place in society again, if we could keep this place humming with useful industry. Perhaps the greatest incentive in keeping men straight is the feeling that they are useful, wanted, and admired by those around them. And at the bottom of the resentment toward society that festers into new crimes is the feeling that they have been thrown on the scrap heap, flushed down the drain, and forgotten.

We encourage avocations and hobbies. If a man finds out he has a special bent, we help him develop it. We try to supply deficiencies in education where it is possible. We try to make men feel that we are just and fair, that we will stand for no nonsense, but that we are not capricious and cruel. Maybe we should be more intent on punishment—but I like to see a man go out of here with a gentle and a firm final handshake, with his shoulders squared and ready to make his way honestly in the world—and to have the satisfying hunch, deep down inside, that I won't ever see him again. You don't do it with a regime of unremitting punishment. And if this is sentimentality, make the most of it.

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Not once in those years that I gave you everything you desired did I stop to think how much of my so-called success was directly attributable to a pair of hard-headed and hardboiled parents who had loved me too much to make a feeble fool of me. Their poverty was a strong and competent ally of their commonsense. They did not spare the rod when such sparing would have been detrimental to my future.

I have not been as wise as my parents. Instead, I have showered upon defenseless you the unbridled indulgence of my joy in giving you everything. I shielded you from the natural results of your childish follies. I supplied you with a cash weekly allowance such as no boy of your age should have had.

Your mother, my son, was just as affectionate as I, but she possessed a head as full of foresight and wisdom as were our hearts of love. She

tried to put on the brakes, but such was my stubborn egotism that she could not sober me up from my spree of parental servility. Other men's sons could do wrong. Not MY son!

What a fatuous fool can blind parental worship make of a man otherwise accounted intelligent!

Your mother wept today, my son, as we returned from the courtroom. She spoke no accusing word. But had justice been done, it is I who would be behind the bars tonight, not you. I have experienced the Scriptural truth: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Soon you will be a free man again. Dollars have atoned for property damage you have caused and Nature will heal the bones broken because of your carelessness. That accident will become an incident, mercifully forgotten in this busy world.

So cannot we start again, you and I, on a new path?

I am asking for your forgiveness, my son. And I ask that God will not punish you for my sin. I daily plead with Him not to do so. He is punishing me—justly but agonizingly—every day and every night.

It brings some measure of ease to my soul to put my feelings into words. Hiding in anonymity, I shall share this letter with others. Perhaps it may meet the eyes of other fathers and will turn them from the folly that has been mine.

—Your Father

to public school, and we are going to do our level best to see that he turns out to be a good citizen and lives a useful life that may atone in part for his crime.

Would it be more useful and logical to treat Jimmie as nothing but a felon who must be punished and wasted? Remember, he is among the 90 or 95 percent of people here who will go out into the world again eventually.

The key to making useful people out of these folks here is to remember that they are very much like the people outside, and respond to much the same things. The curse of all prisons is idleness. It's a little sad to reflect that prisons originally began as mere places of detention, to hold people until their real punishment could begin—flogging or torture or death. Then men found out that just keeping a man idle and locked up was about as exquisite a torture as they could devise.

If we had the means and the law would permit us, every prisoner should be at work making something useful and getting sufficient pay for it both to feel it was wanted and to have a stake when he gets out. And he should be learning a useful trade or specialty, for use when he gets out. During the war we had a great lift in keeping prisoners happy and hopeful. We made a lot of war goods.

Incidentally, speaking of people being pretty much the same inside as outside these walls, a man said to me: "Warden, I never knew what it meant to be locked up here, until I realized I couldn't serve my country." I have long had a theory that with special incentives such as a full pardon for valiant service, some very fine military units could be formed out of some of the men here. This was proved by some of my boys who served under special circumstances in World War II. It was proved by the way that they worked here when war orders came our way.

THOUGH I recognize and appreciate the feeling which free workers have about competing with those behind bars, it would help us immeasurably in turning out men ready to take their place in society again, if we could keep this place humming with useful industry. Perhaps the greatest incentive in keeping men straight is the feeling that they are useful, wanted, and admired by those around them. And at the bottom of the resentment toward society that festers into new crimes is the feeling that they have been thrown on the scrap heap, flushed down the drain, and forgotten.

We encourage avocations and hobbies. If a man finds out he has a special bent, we help him develop it. We try to supply deficiencies in education where it is possible. We try to make men feel that we are just and fair, that we will stand for no nonsense, but that we are not capricious and cruel. Maybe we should be more intent on punishment—but I like to see a man go out of here with a gentle and a firm final handshake, with his shoulders squared and ready to make his way honestly in the world—and to have the satisfying hunch, deep down inside, that I won't ever see him again. You don't do it with a regime of unremitting punishment. And if this is sentimentality, make the most of it.



Marie Ames admires her new coiffure—styled by a professional hairdresser during a session of the personality class.



In the homemaking class, New York Mills High School girls learn how to sew good clothes. In personality class they learn how to wear them well—which is almost as important.

That *Human* Touch!

UTICA CLUB HELPS YOUTH ACQUIRE IT.

MILLIONS of boys and girls will graduate from high schools around the world next Spring. With heads full of equations, verb forms, popover recipes, and great dreams, they will set out to look for jobs or colleges.

It hurts to say it, but I can tell you now what is going to stop a lot of those dandy youngsters cold in employment offices, or start them badly in classrooms. Dirty fingernails, ratty hair, too much cockiness, too much timidity, "he don't," and "yer tellin' me!" That's the kind of thing. Schoolmen and employers tell me sadly it happens every day—that some miserable little item like these blights the chances of a bright boy or girl. It's tragic, that's all.

And unnecessary, they figure in New York Mills, a small town in the heart of New York State. Once a day for the next nine months, the 35 seniors in New York Mills High School are going to meet for some lessons in "Personality Development." Superintendent J. William Quinn, a Rotarian, will be on hand. So will Mrs. Glenevieve W. Currier, teacher of the course, the two of them having drafted the personality study together. And at once-a-week sessions a different member of the near-by Utica Rotary Club will speak for 15 minutes on how personality makes and breaks people in his business. Then for 40 minutes the youngsters will pepper him with questions. Thirty Utica Rotarians



High-School Coach N. J. Chick notes a few points on sportsmanlike behavior.



...ally, fellow students watch the transformation of Marie (opposite page). The beau-
...m, who also demonstrated manicuring, was the only non-Rotarian to meet the class.

appeared before the class last year—the
transformer of the personality course—
and examples of poor taste which they
pointed out ran all the way from chewing
tobacco during an interview to wearing
ankle straps in high heels. The photos on
the pages were taken as commencement
ceremonies neared last Spring.

Let a hasty reader conclude that
this class in mere skin-deep beauty.
It's considerably more. It's a searching

adventure in human relations conducted
at the teen-age level. But its influence
is planned to carry far beyond to those
years when these youngsters will be
part of the complex human relations of
office, factory, school, and church. They
may forget Mills High and Rotary, but
they will probably remember the old
lesson—to keep making that personality
as pleasing as possible to others.

—THE MAN WITH THE SCRATCHPAD



"What makes for popularity?" That's the lesson for
today—with Superintendent Quinn teaching it from
a large poster book which he helped to prepare.

Photo: Rotarian Stanley Jenkins, Utica Observer-Dispatch



"The first point is . . ." Rotarian Stanley Jenkins, Utica photographer, counts
off desirable traits he has observed in the throngs who have posed before him.



Courtesy at the counter! Rotarian Druggist Bernard Tracy gives some of the stu-
dents practical tips on it in his store. Typical of the 30 Utica Rotarians who spoke
to the class during the last school year, he is enthusiastic about its possibilities.



...the field and on for two senior-class athletes.



BIBLIOTECA BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

VISIT MEXICO'S FIRST FREE-LENDING
PUBLIC LIBRARY. IT'S A NEW GATEWAY
TO GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS.

By Erik Vane

Photo: © Juan Guzman

THE ROTARIAN

A BLUE-CLAD postman turns in at a stately graystone mansion fronting Mexico City's romantic Paseo de la Reforma. He enters and thrusts a stack of mail upon a desk. A young lady quickly runs through the correspondence, setting aside three letters, as if of special importance. These are addressed to Sr. Benjamin Franklin. The phone rings. A youthful voice inquires in Spanish: "Can I speak please with Meester Benhameen Frankleen?"

The caller is politely informed that he is talking to a staff member of the Benjamin Franklin Library. Borrow books? . . . Yes, of course . . . only a simple registration formality. . . . For Americans exclusively? . . . No, on the contrary, the library was for the general public—primarily for the Mexican public.

The father of the American public library would happily regard his foreign namesake. The Benjamin Franklin, perhaps more than any other single Good Neighbor act on the part of the United States, is winning friends and influencing down-to-earth goodwill in Mexico.

Back in 1939 the Benjamin Franklin was merely a vision ardently pursued by a small band of Mexican-American culturists. Finally, however, the project received a green light from official Washington. With Uncle Sam agreeing

to foot the bills (within limits) and the American Library Association lending its experienced cooperation, the project passed quickly through the planning stages. So far so good; then came the trying task of translating the library from U. S. paper to a working reality in another country.

In 1941 a small group of carefully selected librarians, headed by Dr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, came to Mexico. Anticipating 60 to 90 days of good hard preparatory labor, the staff struggled through a nine-month gantlet of discouraging obstacles before the Benjamin Franklin finally opened its doors.

Headache No. 1 was the all but impossible task of transforming an old residence into the architectural semblance of a library. Worker problems, staff illnesses and resignations, delays in securing essential materials and equipment, the temporary but lengthy disappearance of a boatload of books and furniture from the United States, were other painful pre-inaugural headaches. Says one of the remaining members of the original staff: "Of course, I'm glad we pulled through, but to go through it again—perish the thought!"

At last, however, a reasonable facsimile of an American public library

emerged from the struggle. A local governing board was created, composed of resident Americans and Mexicans. And on April 13, 1942, the Benjamin Franklin was formally dedicated to



Mexico. As guest of honor at the inauguration Manuel Avila Camacho, then Mexico's President, voiced the hope that the library would prove "a permanent embassy of

Pan American goodwill."

The Benjamin Franklin is housed in a two-and-a-half-story rented showplace of the gala Porfirio Diaz era. Every nook and cranny of the book-lined main floor has been fully utilized to accommodate essential departments. What was once a commodious carriage house is now the Benjamin Franklin auditorium. A cubbyhole in the back part of the building contains a well-conducted photographic laboratory. The second floor is bursting at the seams with class rooms, preparation rooms, and administrative offices.

Part of the roof has been made over into the children's library. Most of the building has been provided with neon lighting and central heating. Without a foot of wasted space, the Benjamin Franklin has long since outgrown its quarters. Says an official: "We lead a sardine-like existence here. In a home designed for one-family occupancy, we must cram as many as 1,000 persons at a time."

The man most often taken for "Meester Benhameen Frankleen"

Tots in Xocenpich, Yucatan, pore over picture books at the Benjamin Franklin Library's local loan center.





A partial view of the Ben Franklin's heavily patronized reading and study room. Popular with both students and professional people, it is crowded throughout the day.

by young Mexican patrons is Andy G. Wilkison, director of library services in Mexico. Mr. Wilkison moves quietly behind the scenes pulling the many strings that make for a smooth, successful performance. "Remarkable!" he will exclaim. "Our progress has exceeded my most imaginative hopes."

The fact that the Benjamin Franklin is Mexico's first and only big-scale free-lending public library has undoubtedly accelerated its remarkable progress. In the words of a civic leader of Mexico: "Of course, we have our libraries and archives, but their books are not available for outside use. Small rental libraries, numerous in the capital, are badly stocked and prohibitive to the poor. No wonder the Benjamin Franklin has become so popular with our people."

The Franklin's 36,000 pieces of reading material achieved a total 1947 circulation of more than a half million, ten times that of 1943. "The supply just won't meet the demand," says Miss Bertha Harris, popular head librarian and deputy director. "And we haven't space for a greater supply. The books are wearing out faster than we can mend or replace them. Not that readers abuse them, but they are literally read to pieces."

The big majority of readers are Mexicans, though there are card holders from nearly every country in the world. About one-fifth of the library's patrons are American residents, including many ex-G.I.'s attending school in Mexico. "Gosh!" exclaims 10-year-old Billy from Chicago. "To think we've got a real library here like back home!"

Most adult Mexican readers are men, while most women readers are for-

eigners. Native feminine fans of the library are for the most part students. Middle-class and educated poor Mexicans are the steadiest, most appreciative patrons of the Benjamin Franklin. Many readers outside the capital take advantage of the library's mail-order service and new loan centers.

Ernesto, a young shoe clerk, says: "When I was a boy, I could never satisfy my craving for sweets. Later when I was educated enough to read, I was never able to satisfy my hunger for books. They were luxuries that my family couldn't afford. Once I saved five pesos from after-school work. I bought the first and only book I had ever owned—and, believe it or not, it was a biography of Benjamin Franklin in Spanish. I love books, and since the Benjamin Franklin opened I have borrowed and read 352 books, mostly biographies and fiction."

One day a shabby old man hesitatingly entered the library and asked for the "owner." Shown into the director's office, he nervously produced a much-thumbed letter, and said: "This letter is addressed to my oldest son. It says that he borrowed a book many months ago and that it was never returned. It says that the value of the book is 35 pesos." The old man paused, as if to control his emotion, then continued in a trembling, pleading voice: "In truth, señor, my son left home and we can't find him or the book. But I don't want my other two sons to lose their privileges in your library. They would suffer so much. So, please—I am a good cobbler—permit me to repair your shoes until the 35 pesos are paid." It was a deal.

Fiction is taking a long lead as a reading favorite, with technology, history, and science as runners-up. The majority of the books are in English. A surprising number of Mexican readers are well versed in English; thousands more are rapidly learning their good neighbor's tongue. English has become Mexico's second language.

Though partial to most U. S. fiction writers, Mexican readers find John Steinbeck, Edna Ferber, Zane Grey, and Hemingway just about irresistible. A popular book gets little rest, except when it is laid up for repairs. Top favorites are subject to long and impatient waiting lists. It was six months before a Sinclair Lewis fan could reach *Main Street*.

When asked what he liked best about the Franklin, a university professor replied: "Outside of the excellent reference books, I am most interested in the library's photostat and microfilm service. Now researchers in Mexico have access to some of the world's most treasured and guarded volumes, including thousands in our own archives. For example, recently the library obtained for me in microfilm a whole chapter of a certain rare book in the United States."

The library's beaver-paced, courteous, all-American, and bilingual staff members find few dull moments. Other than routine duties, they must instruct Mexican patrons in book-finding procedure, explain and translate English titles and text, and answer an endless stream of questions, such as, "Is Texas a State or a country?"; "Why did the United States give us this library?"; "I raise chickens—where can I [Continued on page 53]



"Boy, what a dandy book!" The sign in the background says the paintings were done by child patrons of the library, represent sun, moon, and so on.

So You've Had an Accident!

SOME IDEAS ON WHAT TO DO WHEN CARS CRASH . . . AND ONE IS YOURS.

By Robert C. Snyder

IT HAPPENS too fast to remember! Suddenly there's the confusion of screeching brakes, the crumpling of metal, the shuddering halt of both cars amid clouds of rising dust. But this time *you're* at the wheel of one of those vehicles. What do you do?

In this case, luckily, no one's hurt, but, either way, you climb out resolving to be cool headed and businesslike. The other driver, who was in the wrong *you* think, gives signs of getting loud and tough. Your calm assurance, as you haul out pencil and paper, cools him off, however. You suggest exchanging information.

You ask the other man's name, address, license number. You note down who owns the car, if not he. You ask whether he has automobile insurance. You talk enough, but not too much. You obtain the names and addresses of witnesses.

After carefully listing all this information, you make a quick but accurate sketch of the crash scene. It will show the position of the cars, their approximate distance from the ditch and from the center of the road. For accuracy, you step off distances. You then draw in the skid marks. If you have a camera with you, you take snapshots of the smash-up from all sides. Such a procedure is recommended by the highway commissions of several States in the U.S.A. If a patrolman had been present, he would have followed much the same line of investigation that you have used. Finally you put down the date, the time of day of the accident, and the approximate speed of the cars at the time of the crash. Then you report to your insurance agent and/or lawyer and to the police.

But what if the other driver, admitting his liability

and lack of insurance, wants to settle on the spot? It can be done. You name your price, then give him a signed receipt acknowledging the settlement and relieving him of any further liability. It need not be a technical document. Simply state that you have received in full settlement for damages done to yourself, your car, or both in an accident on Highway 10 on September 1, 194—, \$25 from Joe Doe, 10 Tenth Street, Cityville. Sign it and date it. Your insurance agent or lawyer will use a more formal type of release. Either will be held valid in court.

If there are injuries, the first thing to do is to administer first aid to the obvious injuries, such as severed arteries and severe cuts. Send for a doctor as soon as possible. Keep the injured quiet and make him as comfortable as you can. Don't let him move around unless his injuries are very slight. And, of course, don't forget to get his name and address. Finally jot down the nature of the injuries as nearly as you can tell. Before you are done with the case you will want to obtain signed releases from the injured, but insurance men advise you to

take the case to your agent. He asks that you get as many facts as possible, but that you make no commitments. You, the car owner, pay for protection. Let the company give that protection. Of course, the motorist who carries no insurance must rely on his own methods of settlement or retain the services of a lawyer.

Let us sum up the more important points of our after-wreck behavior by quoting Dean F. J. Moreau, of the University of Kansas School of Law, who lists these things to remember:

First, observe all there is to be observed. Here is where the exchange of information and sketching the scene enter in.

Second, listen to what is being said by everyone. Be very co-operative with all concerned.

Third, don't volunteer any unnecessary information. There is no advantage in just talking.

Fourth, get the names and addresses of all witnesses. If time permits, get their statements while the events are still fresh in mind.

Fifth, don't run away, and don't hide facts by being too secretive. Such actions are very damaging.



A Hickory, N. C., Rotarian loans the local high school a dual-control training car for a driver-training course which the Hickory Rotary Club initiated.

COMMUNITY
INTERNATIONAL
SERVICE
C L U B

Men Have Roots Too

BUT THAT FACT IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED,
WHEREFORE THE AUTHOR TELLS WHAT HAPPENED AT WRIGHTSVILLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

By John Parsons

CONFUCIUS, whose reputation for wisdom still has luster though he lived 2,500 years ago, once counselled all who would listen that they should "Study the past if you would divine the future." Cicero, who lived half a world away and some 400 years later, was thinking with him when he declared that "Not to know what has been transacted in former times is always to be a child."

And I, who happen to be neither seer nor prophet, stumbled upon about the same idea when in my home town of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, a few years ago, the Secretary of the local Rotary Club asked me to suggest a community project.

"Why not history?" I asked.

"History!" he echoed, with a note of scorn I did not like.

"Yessir, history," I said, and thereupon proceeded with questions to force him to the ropes with restraint of a Joe Louis finishing off a challenger.

"How did Wrightsville get its name?"

"Uh—err—"

"When was it founded?"

"Well, I—"

"Why is it on this side of the Susquehanna, not the other?"

"Gosh, I—"

"Why did your great-great-granddad settle here?"

"Uh—"

I think it was the great-great-granddad idea that started a glow of interest in his eyes. They were sparkling and the cockles of my dour Scottish heart were warmed when, an hour or so later, we had agreed that the ignorance of Wrightsville people about Wrightsville was appalling and that something should be done about it.

"Let's help them to discover what makes them what they are," I proposed. "Let's merchandise our history. Let's wake them up and make them proud of this landmark in the romantic march of American civilization from coast to coast!"

Well, we set out to do just that. We got Boy and Girl Scouts to ransack forgotten attics for historical relics to display in store windows. We made news for local and near-by city papers. We put up signs on the highways to tell visitors that Wrightsville had a history. A very modest prize in a high-school essay contest on "Wrightsville: Its Meaning in American History" set youngsters to scurrying. Wrightsville wasn't mentioned in their textbooks, they discovered, so they had to dig out the facts from books and memories of their elders.

I've forgotten which boy it was who remarked that "History was pokey stuff until I learned how Wrightsville fits into it." I do remember that the lad

who won the prize became an honor student in history at Harvard and later an executive for a large corporation.

In a simple little pamphlet we told Wrightsville's history and we broadcast it through the schools, and lodge halls, and even chucked thousands of copies in automobiles. Let me brief out the story, not alone because it demonstrates how shining facts lie buried under even an unprepossessing town's present, but because Wrightsville will be on the route of thousands who will motor to Rotary's Convention in New York City next June 12-16. Of course, hundreds of other spots on the map have even greater interest, but I speak for Wrightsville because—well, unless I do you might not slow down as you pass through.

You'll find it on Lincoln Highway (U. S. No. 30) on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, and in the heart of that region where William Penn founded the first "Holy Experiment in Democracy" of the New World.

In Penn's day, more than 200 years ago, one of his agents, named John Wright, established Wright's Ferry. His son extended the old Philadelphia turnpike from Lancaster to York, forging a vital link in a colonial highway system from New England into the Virginia valley. In 1736, with the negotiation of one of Penn's many treaties with the Indians, Wright's Ferry marked the



Rotarians in Dagupan, The Philippines, sponsored opening of the public library and also dedication of this tablet marking General Douglas MacArthur's first landing on the Island of Luzon. His personal representative at ceremonies was Major General Albert M. Jones, shown speaking.



This house which was built by an ancestor of Abraham Lincoln is near Reading, Pa., easily accessible to 1949 Convention-goers.

point where white colonization was opened to the great American West.

Over our "Road of Remembrance" streamed thousands of sturdy, rustic, liberty-loving Teutonic exiles, known then as the "Wandering Protestants" and more widely now as the "Pennsylvania Dutch." They are responsible for great strides in American agriculture and in diversified manufacture, and for a hireling or apprentice system that became the cornerstone of American skilled labor.

Here from Maryland came that squatter and freebooter Captain Michael Cresap in an attempt to wrest this region from Penn for Baltimore, and stirring up what is known as Cresap's War with the Indians. During that little-known affair Chief Logan's family was killed, occasioning the famous speech that used to be recited by schoolboys. As a result of all this, surveyors ran a line between Pennsylvania and Maryland that is known by their names as the Mason and Dixon's line—from

whence, it is claimed, "Dixie" got its name.

Across this ferry in the Autumn of 1777 fled the Continental Congress to York, which is now our county seat, 12 miles away, placing the "unfordable" Susquehanna between itself and General William Howe, who had occupied Philadelphia. For nine months, until the Summer of 1778, York was the capital of the young nation. There



Looking Back 25 Years

What events and people were making Rotary news a quarter century ago? A dip into *The Rotarian* for September, 1923, brings up these items:

Famed American Editor Edward W. Bok, said one article,



Phelps

was then announcing a \$100,000 American Peace Award to go to the U. S. citizen who proposed the best plan for U. S. help to Europe.

"We are a comparatively new society," noted William Lyon ("Billy") Phelps, in an appraisal of Rotary, "and we have grown with such rapidity that we have hardly yet found ourselves or realized our possibilities. We are potentially an enormous force, and I believe that we shall count more and more in every cause that enlists good citizens." "Billy," who became Lampson professor of English at Yale University in 1901, was later to conduct a book-review department in *The Rotarian* until his death in 1943.

A portrait of a Vermonter occupied the frontispiece—the caption reading "Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President, United States of America."

The Malden, Massachusetts, Rotary Club announced that it had established a living memorial—a children's service fund—honoring the late Warren G. Harding, President of the United States and a Rotarian, who had addressed the Annual Convention of Rotary International but a few weeks before. . . . The Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Rotary Club also marked his passing by holding a memorial service.

When Clubs Were Trumps was an interesting article on the history of old English clubs—among them The Beefsteak—during the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Sheffield, England, Rotarians were busy, one item reported, rounding up \$1,500 to send 200 boys on a vacation.

"The man who goes through life as if to say, 'Let me be true and every other man a liar,' has usurped the function of the Almighty." So said J. R. Perkins, of Iowa, who has since won wide note as a historical novelist, in a brief essay on *Standards for Other People*.

were drafted the Articles of Confederation.

In a later war Wrightsville became a turning point in American history, for it was the "farthest east" reached by Lee's Confederate Army in 1863, driving toward Philadelphia and New York. Because a bridge across the Susquehanna was burned, the Southern forces turned back to meet defeat at Gettysburg—where, a few months later, Lincoln delivered his immortal address.

Does your town have a history to compare? Well, maybe not, but don't be too sure. Wrightsville wasn't on the historical map when we started either. I'll venture that a little research sparked by imagination will turn up startlingly interesting history in any community. Men, like trees, have roots, and by their roots, no less than their fruits, may men or trees be known.

Making one's town conscious of its past promotes community spirit and gives substance and texture to a self-respecting pride. Sweden has proved that with its great outdoor museum, Skansen, in Stockholm. France recognized this truth many years ago when it rebuilt the medieval city of Carcassonne precisely as it was in days when knight-hood flowered. Even during World War II, England did what it could to preserve the monuments which link its great past and project stability into its future.

The New World has its examples, too, and because most people who will read what I write are Rotarians, I'll cite a few showing what Rotarians have done.

Over in Connecticut, in Derby-Shelton, the Club put up a marker that will remind generations to come of the site where patriots hid in an oak tree the Charter of their liberties. The Rotarians of Mount Vernon, New York, put up a bronze tablet to mark the place where Glover's Brigade camped October 17, 1776, and the Revolutionary battle of Pelham Manor took place the following day. Rotarians of Detroit, Michigan, erected a memorial to Samuel F. Smith, the author of *America*. In Brandon, Minnesota, is a cairn, erected by Rotarians, on the site of the Brandon Trading Post established by the Hudson's Bay Company October 7, 1828. The Club in Baldwin, Kansas, traced the local route of the Santa Fe Trail.

The past need not be the distant past. In Wabash, Indiana, the Rotary Club donated a display case to the court house in which is shown an arc light used from 1880 to 1888—the world's first electric street lamp. Rotarians of Port Huron, Michigan, erected a granite boulder and bronze tablet to recall the boyhood of Thomas A. Edison in that town. The Yuma, Arizona, Rotary Club marked the spot where Rotarian R. G. Fowler, of Gilroy, California, landed his airplane during a transcontinental flight

in 1911—the first airplane to touch Arizona soil.

Have you ever taken a historical tour of your city? Then historical markers, actual or as yet not materialized, take on meaning. An excellent start might be a Rotary luncheon program. The Club's camera fan could team up with a commentator who would do the research for a showing of a film that would make commonplace buildings and byways greet you with fresh interest.

Taking their cue from cities of the Old World, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Vincennes, Indiana—to name but two in my country—have planned historic and scenic tours laid out for the benefit of tourists. Vincennes has stopping points marked by numbers serially, covering points recalling the early French settlement, George Rogers Clark, William Henry Harrison, and the novel *Alice of Old Vincennes*.

Perhaps not entirely by coincidence, Vincennes was the starting point for another tour of considerably wider extent, through several counties, following the route of Abraham Lincoln when he first came from Indiana into Illinois. Another series of markers recalled his later travels over the court circuit as a lawyer.

A historic tour of this extent can make an interesting week-end trip or an enjoyable vacation, especially when backed up by a little preliminary reading. Your Johnny or Dorothy will enjoy hearing Dad spout his unsuspected erudition—and textbook history, which may have been dull going, will take on new significance.

BUT planning is of the essence for adventures of this sort. Comparatively new countries, like the United States or Canada, are far behind older ones in historical markers—wherein, I would opine, lies an excellent suggestion for Rotary Clubs. But even markers, memorials, and monuments don't mean much unless they tap reservoirs of knowledge within the beholder.

Readers who will join the Rotary throngs converging on New York next June will have a great opportunity to apply this principle, for from that metropolis fans out an arc that is prodigally rich in history. . . . New England, Quebec, Pennsylvania, the Great Lakes region, the seaboard region south, the Midwest. . . . Here were cradled great forces in the life of a nation that plays an important rôle on the stage wherein history is in the making today.

And this brings me back to Cicero. After saying that not to know what has happened in former times is to be always a child, he probably stroked his chin, then added: "If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge."

Speaking of New Books—

ABOUT A WORLD OF PLACES—CHINA . . . THE BALKANS . . .

RUSSIA . . . AFRICA . . . CAPE BRETON ISLAND . . . AND THE AMERICAS NORTH AND SOUTH.

THIS month books on international subjects form the group which we'll look at together. There's no need, of course, of emphasizing the importance of such books for ROTARIAN readers at all times, and their special value today. Books of many kinds I have assembled here—some primarily entertaining—though informing as well; some scholarly; some written clearly and concisely for the average busy reader who wants to know more about other countries and his own and to understand the problems of relationships between nations. Among these varied books I believe every reader will find some that he will enjoy and feel rewarding.

Books on China, on Latin America, and on the Balkans deserve headline positions in our list. John King Fairbank's *The United States and China* is one of the latest volumes in "The American Foreign Policy Library," of which Sumner Welles is general editor. The value of this series as a whole I could hardly exaggerate. Each of the six volumes I have read thus far has seemed to me in the highest degree admirable, and the present book holds to this general standard.

John King Fairbank writes of China from seven years of varied and fruitful experience in that country. As have the other authors of books in this series, he has written with a very definite purpose: to provide genuinely helpful and genuinely dependable information for the many of us who sincerely want to understand the present problems of China. To this end he writes clearly, concisely, with a broad and impartial view and yet with the specific details that carry meaning. Rightly he begins with the economic basis of Chinese life, agriculture. Never before reading Mr. Fairbank's account of a journey by airplane across continental China had I understood clearly the regional differences in Chinese farming, nor the reasons for the complete dependence of the vast population on the soil. Comparable treatments of the political life of China and of her relations with other countries make this small book immensely stimulating and illuminating.

Also deserving of high recommendation is another recent volume in the same series, written by Arthur P. Whit-

aker. It is the first of a group of books on *The United States and South America*. Carrying the subtitle *The Northern Republics*, Mr. Whitaker's work deals with Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. Because of both historical and geographical factors of similarity, these countries are sometimes called as a group "the Bolivarian Republics"; but Mr. Whitaker is careful to emphasize differences as well as resemblances. He has done an extraordinarily good job, it seems to me, in making clear the physical and cultural identity of each of the five countries with which he deals, while at the same time recognizing their common interests. Certainly he has written a book which it is a pleasure to read, and one which offers on every page truly enlightening information.

Rightly, Mr. Whitaker stresses, in his treatment of the international relations of these northern republics of South America, the very important contributions which they have made through their representatives to the organization and work of the United Nations.

Every Rotarian should read the little book called *From Here On!* published by Rotary International—a remarkably clear "boiled-down" explanation of the United Nations Charter, with thoughtful and challenging questions and comment. A difficult job has been well done in this small book; the generous use of informal illustrative drawings makes meanings immediately clear. I can't think of a better suggestion for the internationally minded Rotarian than to make sure *From Here On!* and all volumes of "The American Foreign Policy Library" are acquired by his home-town library and made easily accessible.

South American subjects are treated, too, in two recent scholarly books which hold special interest for certain readers. *Marvelous Journey*, by Samuel Put-

nam, is a history of "Four Centuries of Brazilian Literature," as the subtitle puts it. Mr. Putnam has previously made contributions of the highest value toward the enjoyment of the riches of Brazilian literature by readers of the English language, in his admirable translations of two great works of that literature, *Os Sertões*, by Euclides da Cunha, and *The Masters and the Slaves*, by Gilberto Freyre, and other Brazilian books. In *Marvelous Journey* he traces the development of literary activity in Brazil, in a sympathetic and highly readable way. His description of the work of Machado De Assis and other Brazilian writers makes the reader eager for more translations.

Absorbing descriptions of one phase of life in one of the great nations of South America are contained in *Rural Life in Argentina*, by Carl C. Taylor. This is a scientific, sociological study of the many types of farming and farm life in Argentina, but it is written with vitality and insight, and affords genuinely good reading.

Those interested in matters South



A not uncommon sight on Russian streets: a pert miss directing traffic. Robert Capa photographed her for John Steinbeck's book *A Russian Journal*.



Techniques of Spanish dances such as this one form the entertaining theme of a book by famed Dancer La Meri.

American are likely to find special appeal in *Spanish Dancing*, by La Meri, for although this book deals with the dances of Old Spain, these have influenced South American dancing. This book offers a thorough study of the famous and traditional dances of various parts of Spain. The author, herself a dancer of distinction, writes at once for the student of dancing and for the general reader. Pleasantly human text and many good illustrations make this a book for active enjoyment.

One of the most timely and most meaty books on our list is *Balkan Politics*, by Joseph S. Roucek. Recent events in the Balkan countries have renewed our appreciation of the importance of the Balkan region in world affairs, and have sharpened the realization of most of us that we know far too little about the Balkans to play our parts as informed world citizens. Mr. Roucek is an accepted authority on Balkan matters. He is also a really good writer, able to make facts and personalities interesting and meaningful. His book is substantial, as it must be to achieve its purpose of providing basis for real understanding of Balkan affairs. But it is written with such vitality, is so well organized and so temperate and objective in spirit, that it holds the reader's interest steadily while he learns. This book seems to me a contribution of very great value at a time when just such a book is critically needed.

Next on the shelf are three books about Soviet Russia, that ominous enigma among nations. *A Russian Journal*, by John Steinbeck, belongs in the class of entertainment as well as in that of information. It is an informal record of a journey made by Steinbeck and the photographer Robert Capa for the purpose of meeting and coming to know the common people of Russia. The book

proves that this purpose was achieved. Both Steinbeck's brilliant text and Capa's remarkable pictures give a sharp sense of real people and real meetings with them. The book contains far too much—for my taste—about the state of Steinbeck's digestion, his relations with Capa, and other purely personal matters. When he settles down to tell about his talks with everyday Russians, however, he does a fine job.

Slavic Civilization through the Ages, by Samuel Hazzard Cross, is a survey of the historical and cultural backgrounds of the Slavic peoples: a survey so well planned, written with such ease and clearness, that it is a very real pleasure to read. The information Mr. Cross offers us here reveals the roots of many of the vexing problems of Eastern Europe today. This brief book will prove an excellent investment of time and attention.

Tell the West, by Jerzy Gliksman, presents a side of Russian life which Steinbeck and Capa failed to see: the life of the millions of prisoners in Russia's vast labor camps. The story of the



A view of Cape Breton, the picturesque island at the eastern tip of Nova Scotia which Arthur Walworth describes in his recent book, *Cape Breton, Isle of Romance*.

author's arrest—he was a Warsaw lawyer and prominent Socialist—and of the first phases of his imprisonment follows a pattern already familiar to readers of *The Dark Side of the Moon* and similar works dealing with Russian tactics in Poland, but the chapters presenting the labor camps themselves give a new understanding both of the scale and of the character of the Russian resort to forced labor. Forced labor is not likely to afford pleasant pictures at best; probably there are few countries in the world in which there could not be found penal institutions in which the hardships and deprivations described in this book are paralleled in kind if not in degree. The difference is that the inmates of such institutions in free countries are not numerous, and they are not peace-loving and law-abiding business and professional men—and their wives and daughters—who are prisoners because of expressed or suspected political opinions.

The great new nation of India speaks of and by two of its greatest leaders in *Nehru on Gandhi*. This little book is a collection of the published and spoken words of the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, relating to his great master and the leader of his people, the recently martyred Mohandas K. Gandhi. Nehru's writings and speeches throw much light on the career of Gandhi and on his influence.

Almost purely entertainment, as far as I can see, is *Africa, I Presume?*, by Alan Reeve. A highly personal account of a brief but inclusive journey through the Africa of today, this book is marked by humor and a keen sense of dramatic detail—both qualities expressed in the author's pencil sketches as well as in his words. Though he is unfailingly the travelling Englishman, Reeve has a sharp eye for elements of social and political significance in what he sees. Sharing his journey is good fun, and something more.

A fine account of a fascinating region too little known is *Cape Breton, Isle of Romance*, by Arthur Walworth. This is

frankly a book for the prospective traveller, setting forth the riches of historical association, the natural beauty, and the highly interesting contemporary life of the Cape Breton country. Reading it has greatly sharpened my own desire to see that region; the book seems to me admirable as introduction and guide.

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Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
The United States and China, John King Fairbank (Harvard University Press, \$3.50).
The United States and South America: The Northern Republics, Arthur P. Whitaker (Harvard University Press, \$3.50).
From Here On! (Rotary International, 25c).
Marvelous Journey, Samuel Putnam (Knopf, \$4).
Rural Life in Argentina, Carl C. Taylor (Louisiana State University Press, \$6).
Spanish Dancing, La Meri (Barnes, \$5).
Balkan Politics, Joseph S. Roucek (Stanford University Press, \$3.50).
A Russian Journal, John Steinbeck (Viking, \$3.75).
Slavic Civilization through the Ages, Samuel Hazzard Cross (Harvard University Press, \$3.50).
Tell the West, Jerzy Gliksman (Gresham, \$3.75).
Nehru on Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru (John Day, \$2).
Africa, I Presume? Alan Reeve (Macmillan, \$3).
Cape Breton, Isle of Romance, Arthur Walworth (Longmans, \$3.50).

Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Milk Manufacture.** Keeping milk, coffee cream, whipping cream, or ice-cream mix sweet and usable for long periods has brought out a machine which will transform sweet butter, skim-milk powder, and water into a pasteurized, homogenized milk. From this mix, milk, coffee cream, whipping cream, or ice-cream mix is manufactured, depending on the amount of water added to it. This device should find wide use in bakeries, food-processing plants, hospitals, and institutions. The final product is said to be less desirable for milk that is to be drunk as such than it is for the other products.

■ **Keeping Eggs Young.** A new preservative for eggs depends on the use of a thermoplastic resin which is both odorless and tasteless. It may be applied to eggs either by spraying or by dipping and, drying, deposits a thin and invisible film in the pores of the shell. Such plastics should enable any farmer to keep his eggs while they are cheap in price and sell them when they are high. The only better arrangement would be to develop a breed of hens that would lay eggs when they are expensive and refrain from laying them when they are cheap. Surprisingly enough, that thing is being done in several agricultural colleges.

■ **Mildewproofing Leather.** All leather goods are prone to mildew, especially in the Tropics. Even in the Southern part of the United States, people have a good deal of trouble in the Summer when the humidity is high. This can now be easily prevented by treating leather articles with a special dressing developed for the armed forces by the United States Bureau of Standards.

■ **Skirt Marker.** At last a skirt marker is available which a woman can use without assistance. It chalks the hemline and measures accurately, all in one operation, and measures low enough so that ballerina and ankle-length dresses can be marked. It will not tip over while a person is marking her skirt hem, because she stands on the base while she marks; it grabs the fabric at the marking point as it marks; and it is all metal. It will also make curtain and drapery hems.

■ **Antistatic Surfaces.** Dust gathers on some surfaces more than others because of the static-electricity charge. Negative charges will attract one kind of dust and positive charges another, but surfaces with no static charge will not attract any dust. This is of special interest wherever plastics are involved—car polishes, synthetic varnishes, and especially the polythene films which

are notorious as dust and lint collectors. The polythene plastics are so static that a special antistatic agent has been brought out to deal with it; also, a very hard, high-melting wax has now been found, a solution of which when rubbed on any plastic surface will give a hard polished wax film that is antistatic and will not collect dust.

■ **Wax-Seal Paper.** One of the most useful paper developments seems to differ from the best of the waxed papers in that the waxing is on only one side, but it is just as vaporproof as though it were on both sides. The unwaxed side is coated with some sort of a special rubber which does not adhere to anything else, even the waxed side of the paper, but is extremely "self-adhesive." If you want to wrap up anything from a sandwich to meat or vegetables for the deep freeze, just lay the article on the rubber side of the waxed paper, bring the end of the paper over to cover it, and push it down with your thumb and in a jiffy the sandwich or other object is sealed in a moisture-proof envelope.

■ **Synthetic Sirup.** When Columbus, seeking the Indies, found America instead, it was a case of serendipity. It happens frequently in chemistry that a scientist looking for one result finds something else that proves of greater importance than the thing he was seeking. This has recently happened again. Scientists were studying the aroma of coffee and what caused it. They sought the facts behind the "browning reaction" of coffee. Instead they found a new synthetic maple sirup made from an amino acid, glucose, and cane sugar which, if not identical with genuine

maple sirup, is so close to it in flavor that many people cannot tell them apart. The searching scientists, however, have yet to find the answer to the original question, "Where does coffee get its flavor?"

■ **Wrinkleproof Fabrics.** Wrinkle-resistant cotton finishes available until now have been used mostly on heavy textiles and, in time, tended to weaken the strength of the fabric. A new material causes little or no loss in tensile strength and continues to be effective even after several washes. The basis of this new preparation is melamine, long used to create wet-strength paper. It is applied in the mill; up to now, for gingham and other print goods.

■ **Hobbyist's Tool Rack.** A new shop accessory patented by a Colorado Springs, Colorado, Rotarian, William M. Davis, consists of a variety of hardwood blocks which slide into a shaped aluminum strip. The blocks are drilled, counter-bored, and slotted to hold ten most commonly used hand tools. The basic unit is 12 inches long.

■ **Magnetic Clutch.** A Russian-born employee of the United States Bureau of Standards has invented a magnetic clutch for automobiles and other machines. At the end of the driving shaft from the engine is a flat disc, with a similar disc at the end of the driven shaft. The space between the two discs is filled with fine iron particles immersed in oil. The driving disc spins practically without friction, but a touch of a switch energizes an electromagnet which magnetizes the iron particles and holds them and the discs together as if they were clamped. If the clutch is to be operated at either high or low temperatures, silicones are substituted for the oil, as the viscosity of some silicones is not affected by heat changes.

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Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



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Happiest lad at the boys' day meeting of the Port Clinton, Ohio, Rotary Club was Scott Carter. See the new puppy he received! One member forgot to bring a guest. He donned an apron and served.



Rotarians of Redding, Calif., believe there should be no strings attached to scholarships. They've established that kind. The winner, above, can use the money to attend the school of his choice.



Birth announcements always raise the question of what to give the new-born babe. El Paso, Tex., Rotarians solved that problem with a bell when a Rotary Club was formed in near-by Asacarate.



Rotary Reporter

BRIEF ITEMS ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD.

Flowers for Lonely Ladies

Eighty-five bouquets were recently distributed to elderly ladies living in SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, by the Community Service Committee of the local Rotary Club. One member has pointed out that they were not ladies who needed charity, but a little variety in their quiet lives. And they were not slow to show their appreciation, as this typical letter indicates: "So pleased to receive the lovely flowers. They have brightened up the home, also my heart. It is nice to know that someone thinks of you. I do thank you."

Emphasis on Scholarship

Rotarians in Latin America, like those elsewhere, place emphasis on scholarship. MAZATLÁN, MEXICO, Rotarians, for example, recently offered 12 scholarships to children who otherwise might not be able to obtain a higher education. . . . RENGÓ, CHILE, Rotarians have offered four scholarships. . . . Rotarians of BAUTA, CUBA, recently distributed 160 prizes among pupils of the public schools as a reward for high scholastic efforts.

The Rotary Club of RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, recently presented the "Rotary School" to the Prefect of RIO DE JANEIRO. It is a school constructed under the auspices of Rotarians at a cost of 700,000 cruzeiros.

Rotarians of LAS PIEDRAS, URUGUAY, have completed a Pan-American Library for the use of the public in their city. Many of the books were donated by Club members.

Busy First Year for San Cristobal

Among the many activities of the Rotary Club of SAN CRISTOBAL, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, during its first year are these: sponsored a monthly radio program which gives information regarding Club activities; provides monthly and annual prizes for attendance, a monthly prize to the best student in the local normal, and a prize to the best student of the preparatory institute; worked for a tuberculosis dispensary; and donated funds to fight tuberculosis and cancer.

Letters: An Aid to Understanding

Scarcely a week passes that the Rotary Club of CHARLEROI, BELGIUM, does not receive letters from Clubs in other lands. The messages are not always confined to words, for the Club in CHARLEROI, PA., sent a gift which was distributed by the Community Service Committee. TORONTO, CANADA, Rotarians also sent a package. The FELIXSTOWE, ENGLAND, Club has arranged for a youth exchange, plans calling for a Belgian Rotarian's daughter going to England for several months, while the daughter of an English Rotarian visits the home of a CHARLEROI

Rotarian. A similar exchange is being arranged with a Club in The Netherlands and another English Club.

Cripples Still Get Attention

Help for the crippled and underprivileged child is provided by many Rotary Clubs. For example:

Despite petrol restrictions, the Rotary Club of SMETHWICK, ENGLAND, is continuing its project of taking cripples on outings. . . . Rotarians of PARRAL, CHILE, collected funds to purchase the necessary medicine for a young tubercular meningitis patient, and raised funds to sponsor a three-week camp for 60 needy children. . . . MEADVILLE, PA., Rotarians recently sent a partially deaf girl and her mother to a clinic for treatment and training.

The Rotary Clubs of SPRINGFIELD, LEANON, GREENSBURG, HODGENVILLE, COLUMBIA, and CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY., recently joined forces and sponsored a series of three radio broadcasts as a part of their annual campaign to raise funds to aid in crippled-children work.

Student Exchange Popular in Georgia

Rotarians have long agreed that one of the best ways of nurturing international understanding is to invite students of other nations to "come and live and learn with us." For evidence, ask most any member of the Rotary Clubs of Georgia, for their District (165) has been actively following such a project. They have had a dozen students, ten of whom appeared on the program at a recent intercity gathering of Georgia Rotary Clubs. They hailed from Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, The Netherlands, and Norway.

More Food for European Hungry

Rotarians of District 56—a portion of Australia—have completed a drive to raise £10,000 for food for Britain. It was doubly successful, for £12,100 was gathered and arrangements were completed with the Government of New South Wales to make up individual parcels of food which will be packed in cases and shipped in bulk for distribution in Britain—effecting a great saving in postage.

"Thank you" letters from English recipients of CARE packages have added interest to recent meetings of the Rotary Club of PETALUMA, CALIF., since the Club sent 80 parcels for distribution among needy persons near LONDON.

Thirty-two parcels from the Rotary Clubs of FREDERICTON, N. B., CANADA, and BLENHEIM, NEW ZEALAND, have gladdened the hearts of Rotarians in PRESTATYN, WALES, for they have been able to distribute them among the needy residents of their community.

Medical and surgical supplies, electrical equipment, clothing, seeds, and

miscellaneous articles have been provided by Rotarians of MEADVILLE, PA., for residents of Germany. The Club has also provided weekly CARE parcels for people in Great Britain and other European countries.

The AMHERSTBURG, ONT., CANADA, Rotary Club has sent gift parcels for distribution by the Rotary Club of SMETHWICK, ENGLAND, among the blind and crippled of that community.

Woburn Club Wars on 'T. B.'

When asked to sponsor an X-ray survey in a fight against tuberculosis, the Rotary Club of WOBURN, MASS., took hold of the wheels and steered the project to a very successful conclusion. The Club handled the publicity, set up the organization, and canvassed the city. Of the 7,357 persons examined, 73 had the disease in different stages. There were 22 pulmonary suspects, and other diseases and defects were disclosed.

Make Way for Recreation

Relaxation is important in everyone's life, and Rotarians in many communities often take steps to see that fellow citizens get their share of it. Rotarians in ELBA, N. Y., furnished the springboard which within eight months led to a \$12,500 community project, a veterans' memorial park with a year-round recreation program. . . . HOPE, B. C., CANADA, Rotarians have purchased six acres on a near-by river where they will build a fishing and hunting lodge. From this they hope to raise sufficient funds to erect a swimming pool. . . . Rotarians of MAN, W. VA., raised approximately \$12,000 through popular subscription and the sale of tickets to athletic events to apply on the installation of lighting equipment, new bleachers, and a fence for the local athletic field.

GARDEN CITY, MICH., Rotarians have built a 60-by-32-foot cabin for local Boy Scouts, a step expected to be a start in the development of city park land which had remained idle for several years. . . . The recent third annual curling bonspiel sponsored by the Rotary Club of ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, attracted two or more teams representing each of the following near-by Clubs: PARRY SOUND, PETERBORO, OSHAWA, GRAVENHURST, LINDSAY, HUNTSVILLE, BRACEBRIDGE, and ORANGEVILLE.

The Rotary Clubs of CORPUS CHRISTI and ROBSTOWN, TEX., recently presented a 77-acre tract of land to their county, to be used and developed as a park. The land was acquired a number of years ago, and for some time was used as a Boy Scout camp.

'Open Road to a Free America'

A special Committee of the Rotary Club of INDIANAPOLIS, IND., has been devoting its energies to furthering the cause of private enterprise in the United States. The Club has been providing speakers to discuss the proposition before other Rotary Clubs in the State. It has also published pamphlets on the subject, the latest one being *Exploring Together, in Rotary, the*



Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Rotarians paid tribute to the sons and daughters of members who graduated from high school this year. Here three of them receive presents.



Most of the 62 Vancouver, B. C., Canada, Rotarians and their wives who attended an intercity meeting in Victoria, on Vancouver Island, went by plane. A few sailed.

Photo: Aurora Beacon-News



Angus S. Mitchell, President of Rotary International, watches officers of the Rotary Club of Aurora, Ill., demonstrate the way in which their Club collects its fines.

Photo: Johannesburg Star



Rotarians of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, recently heard Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts speak on world affairs. Henry S. Read, 1947-48 District Governor, is at his right. Fourth from left is J. C. N. Strauss, Minister of Agriculture.



Moulmein, Burma, Rotarians are encouraging villagers to improve production methods. Here Secretary M. J. de Souza demonstrates the operation of a plow.



When Curwensville, Pa., Rotarians had a party to raise funds for the Rotary Foundation, one of them received a lot of dough—a special loaf of bread.

Photo: Evening Telegram



Skaters Dick Button and Barbara Ann Scott visit hospitalized youngsters while helping the Rotary Club of Toronto raise charity funds (also see item).



Citadel Square in Charleston, S. C., is being beautified through an undertaking of the local Rotary Club. Here Rotarians and city officials are shown planting the first tree. Terrell A. Busby, 1947-48 Club President, is standing second from the right.

Open Road. Copies may be obtained by writing the Club. (Offices are at 200 Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis 9, Ind.)

Here's a Good 'Replenisher'

When the coffers of the Rotary Club of CAMPBELL, Mo., were in need of replenishment after contributions were made toward the support of the local high-school band, a minstrel show was staged, with characters running the gamut from "Pork Chops" to "Lop Ear." From all standpoints it was a success!

Skating Revue Raises \$56,411

Capitalizing on a bit of sharp foresight, the Rotary Club of TORONTO, ONT., CANADA, recently raised \$56,411 for its various charities by staging a spectacular ice-skating revue. Figuring that Barbara Ann Scott, Canada's outstanding skater, would win the women's world's championship for figure skating, the Club booked her months ahead as a participant in their proposed show. The Club also signed up Dick Button, of INGLEWOOD, N. J., who was to win the same title for men. A three-day show was built around these stars, who took time out to visit military, convalescent, and children's hospitals [see cut] between shows. Special trains brought fans from surrounding towns, Rotary Clubs buying blocks of tickets, and in many cases raising money on the project for their own philanthropic work.

A Good Rule: Visit School

Rotarians in every clime are aware of the importance of educational and vocational opportunities, so it is not surprising that they show a pronounced interest in such matters from time to time. CONCORD, MASS., Rotarians, for example, went all out when they sponsored "career day" recently for local high-school students. The Club meeting that week was held in the school cafeteria, topping off a day of inspirational vocational talks by approximately 30 business and professional

men. . . . PAWTUCKET, R. I., Rotarians have a better understanding of their city's school system and the junior-high students have a better knowledge of Rotary, thanks to a recent Club meeting held in a school lunchroom. . . . High-school students in GLEN COVE, N. Y., provided the program at a recent meeting of the local Rotary Club, held in the school cafeteria and library.

The 8,500 students in the 26 local schools were guests of the Rotary Club of SEIS DE SEPTIEMBRE, ARGENTINA, at the close of the recent school term. Treats of ice cream, fruit, and other food were provided. . . . Classroom furniture was recently provided for schools in LAGOS DE MORENO and MONCLOVA, MEXICO, by the Rotary Clubs of the respective cities. . . . The Rotary Club of FORT WILLIAM, ONT., CANADA, is providing scholarships for two rural lads who otherwise would not have the opportunity of continuing their education. The awards are based on scholastic standing, conduct, and financial need. . . . Rotarians of HAIFA, PALESTINE, are providing six scholarships at a local school, besides other benevolent work.

Youth Writes Rotary Text

The Rotary Club of OMAHA, NEBR., along with five other civic groups, recently cooperated with Creighton University in putting on an annual speech contest. The six student finalists each spoke on one of the service-club organizations—its history, present functions, ideals, etc. The young man who spoke on the subject of Rotary did such an outstanding job that the OMAHA Club has had copies printed, to be made required reading for future new members.

Nine Clubs Mark 25th Anniversaries Congratulations are due nine more Rotary Clubs, which will observe their silver anniversaries during the month of September. They are Yoakum, Tex.; Wellston, Ohio; Lebanon, Ky.; Gillespie, Ill.; Grundy Center, Iowa; LaGrange, Ga.; Hazard, Ky.; Quincy, Fla.; and Columbia, Miss.

When the INGLEWOOD, CALIF., Rotary Club observed its recent silver anniversary, it issued special certificates to all members indicating that they belonged to the Club during its anniversary year. Sixteen of the Club's 19 living Past Presidents were present.

Porter W. Carswell, of WAYNESBORO, GA., who as District Governor in 1938 "fathered" the Rotary Club of AUSTELL-CLARKDALE, GA., was on hand to cut the cake when the Club recently observed its tenth birthday.

33 More Clubs on the Roster Congratulations are due 33 new Rotary Clubs—including two which were readmitted. They are (with sponsor Clubs in parentheses) Carmichael (Fair Oaks), Calif.; Charles-town (Newport), N. H.; Potchefstroom (Roodepoort-Maraisburg), Union of South Africa; Visnagar (Ahmedabad), India; Temuka (Timaru), New Zealand; Taipei (Kunming), China; Clisne (Flora), Ill.; Oaxaca (Puebla), Mexico.

Santiago Papasquiaro (Durango), Mexico; Aurillac (Le Puy), France; Chartres, France (readmitted); Stanford, England; Carlos Paz (Córdoba), Argentina; Epinal, France (readmitted); Kowloon (Hong Kong), Hong Kong; Reseda (Tarzana), Calif.; Byron (Oregon), Ill.; Granada Hills (San Fernando), Calif.; Pettus (Beeville), Tex.; Whippany (West Orange), N. J.

Kenner (The West Bank [Gretna]), La.; Geneseo (Moline), Ill.; Westville (New Glasgow), N. S., Canada; Eminence (Van Buren), Mo.; San Juan de los Morros (Los Teques), Venezuela; La Victoria (Los Teques), Venezuela; Pollock Pines (Placerville), Calif.; Randevick (Bondi Junction), Australia; Murrumburrah-Harden (Cootamundra), Australia; Belfort-Montbelliard (Mulhouse), France; Bogense, Denmark; Rudkobing, Denmark; Eu, France.

Montevideo Knows It Has Rotarians!

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, is justly proud of the worth-while community work accomplished through the efforts of local Rotarians. Eight Rotarians are serving as directors of the Uruguayan Association of Protection to Infants; three were the first enthusiasts and helpers in the organization of the Association of Aid to Crippled Children; the Surgical Clinic of the Maciel Hospital is a 100 percent Rotary project; the "health stamp" which contributes to the satisfaction of certain sanitary needs and which has resulted in the construction of five hospital clinics in the interior of the country, was the idea of a Rotarian; another Rotarian heads the "Maternal House," which saves newborn children from the contagious disease of their mothers. The Club backs the Children's Council, which is directed by another member; a group of Rotarians heads the campaign against tuberculosis; the annual prizes for painters and other artists are also sponsored by the Club.

Parade? They Loved It!

Rotarians of NEWTOWN, CONN., gave some 40 patients of a local hospital a new slant on life when they motored to the hospital, loaded up, and brought them into town to see and participate in the first Independence Day parade some of them had seen in years. It had been a long, long time, in fact, since some of them had been off the hospital grounds. Light refreshments were served before the guests were taken hospitalward.

Bournemouth Boys Get a 'Break'

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, Rotarians have been providing a good "break" for lads of their community for the past 19 years. For that length of time they have sponsored a camp for underprivileged boys at nearby SWANAGE. The story of the camp is dramatically told in a booklet which the Club recently published. According to the publication, not all Rotarians who visit the camp come from BOURNEMOUTH. The WIMBLEDON Rotary Club, for example, was so impressed that it gave £100 and a piano to the camp, and now

sends a party of boys there every year.

Clinton Says it with Pictures

Knowing that one picture is said to be worth 10,000 words, the Rotary Club of CLINTON, OKLA., has hit upon a novel way of furthering international understanding. It has prepared an album of photographs which it is sending to representative Clubs in 50 different nations. Each one contains the photo of ten CLINTON Rotary officers and Committee [Continued on page 59]



Yuma, Ariz., Rotarians recently presented this United States flag to the new Rotary Club of San Luis, Mexico.

Photo: Hadman



N. J. Corlett (right), 1947-48 President of the Burlingame, Calif., Rotary Club, watches Ransom Fox present scholarships to Cloyd Hoover, Jr., and Murman Vedder.

Photo: Miller



When Kearney, Nebr., held its 75th anniversary, Rotarians grew whiskers and helped put the event over. Dr. Kenneth Holmes, a Past President, holds the six-shooter.



Here are some of the youngsters who competed in the recent nine-school contest in art, music, and other subjects sponsored by the Rotary Club of Taylor, Mich. The Club raised \$2,500 at the finals, and awarded various scholarships and cash prizes.

Scratchpaddings

BOARD. PRESIDENT ANGUS S. MITCHELL and 11 members of the Board of Directors met at Rotary's Central Office in Chicago, Ill., July 1 to 6, for the first regular meeting of the Board in 1948-49.

DIRECTOR H. C. ANDERSON, of Shreveport, La., was designated as the Board member to serve with PRESIDENT MITCHELL in examining cases brought up for help from the Relief Fund for War-Affected Rotarians.

S. KENDRICK GUERNSEY, of Jacksonville, Fla., 1947-48 President of Rotary International, was appointed as Trustee of the Rotary Foundation for a term of five years, and RICHARD C. HEDKE, of Detroit, Mich., the 1946-47 President, was designated as Chairman of the Trustees for 1948-49.

The Board recorded its appreciation to the 1947-48 Rotary Foundation Committee for its outstanding service in carrying on a successful campaign for funds, and expressed the opinion that the Board should utilize the funds of the Foundation toward successful accomplishment of the three immediate objectives of the Foundation.

The Board agreed that a Resolution should be offered to the 1949 Conven-

WHAT ROTARIANS ARE DOING

Conferences can be adequately handled by giving greater emphasis to this subject on the program of the International Assembly. It arranged for one whole session to be devoted to this topic.

The Board considered other problems in connection with the 1949 Assembly and Convention, including the matter of paying expenses of participants.

It was decided that the 1950 Assembly will be held in Chicago or vicinity, June 9 to 17. The 1950 Convention, it was decided, will be a delegates' Convention of four days. Attendance will be limited to delegates and proxies of member Clubs, delegates-at-large, members of the Council on Legislation, present and incoming officers of Rotary International, Convention officials, participants in the program of the Convention, and members of the host Club. These persons may be accompanied by one member of their immediate family.

The Board deferred action on the matter of locating the 1951 Convention until its January, 1949, meeting.

Exemplar of Rotary. As an effort further to stimulate the Rotary ideal of service, the Rotary Club of Boston,

ham, Ala., U. S. A., Chairman; Herbert J. Taylor, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., alternate. (Not alternate Chairman. If Chairman cannot serve, Committee will select own Chairman.) Joseph A. Caulder, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Harold J. Snell, Red Deer, Alta., Canada, alternate. Jorge Fidel Duron, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Lauro Borba, Recife, Brazil, alternate. Yves J. Glotin, Bordeaux, France; William de Cock Buning, The Hague, The Netherlands, alternate. Leo E. Golden, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.; Harry F. Russell, Hastings, Nebr., U. S. A., alternate. John M. A. Iltott, Wellington, New Zealand; alternate not yet appointed. D. D. Monroe, Clayton, N. Mex., U. S. A.; H. J. Brunner, San Francisco, Calif., alternate. C. Reginald Smith, Albion, Mich., U. S. A.; H. C. Anderson, Shreveport, La., U. S. A., alternate. J. H. B. Young, Canterbury, England; Tom Benson, Littlehampton, England, alternate.

European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee—Yves J. Glotin, Bordeaux, France, Chairman. Curt E. Wild, St. Gallen, Switzerland, Vice-Chairman.

Members-at-large: Achille Bossi, Milan, Italy; William de Cock Buning, The Hague, The Netherlands; Emile Deckers, Antwerp, Belgium. **Great Britain and Ireland:** John Mackie, Hounslow, England; E. H. Birchall, Oxford, England, alternate. Percy Reay, Manchester, England; Fred W. Gray, Nottingham, England, alternate. Herbert Schofield,



Meet Her Majesty, Hilda I, queen of the carnival celebration sponsored by the Rotary Club of Tampico, Mexico.



Club President Krickel Carrick (right) poses with George E. Hunt, winner of the Boston award (also see item).



Griffin, Ga., Rotarians reward good work of "Y" members. Here is Dorothy Fowler, one of their plaque winners.

tion calling for the termination of Resolutions relating to a permanent home for Rotary.

The Board designated several basic topics for consideration of the Council of Past Presidents.

The Board also agreed that a Resolution should be offered to the 1949 Convention to secure approval in principle of a change in the administrative procedure of Rotary International to a biennial plan.

It was agreed that Rotary International should continue its present policy of not taking membership in any of the organizations related to the United Nations or its specialized agencies. The plan of sending an observer to all such meetings, however, will be continued.

The Board expressed the opinion that the matter of strengthening the District

Mass., has established an award which will be given to members who have given unselfishly for the good of the movement, but who have not served as Club President or District Governor. First recipient of the award was GEORGE EDWARD HUNT (see cut), who has been an active member of 37 Committees during his 27 years of Rotary membership, and who has made notable contributions in the fields of Vocational and Community Service. The award was in the shape of an attractively framed scroll.

Committees. Additional Committees for Rotary International for 1948-49 have been appointed by PRESIDENT ANGUS S. MITCHELL, of Melbourne, Australia. They include:

Nominating Committee for President in 1949-50—Frank E. Spain, Birming-

Loughborough, England; Arthur Mortimer, London, England, alternate.

District 46: Piero Portaluppi, Milan, Italy; Biagio Boriello, Naples, Italy, alternate. **District 47:** Rene L. Guerrier, Tours, France; Joseph Mallebay, Limoges, France, alternate. **District 48:** Maurice A. Argod, Romans, France; Ramond Julien-Pages, Le Puy-en-Velay, France, alternate. **District 49:** Pierre Yvert, Amiens, France; Pierre A. Abbat, Rouen, France, alternate. **District 54:** Walter Ambrosetti, Lugano-Massagno, Switzerland; Samuel Cuendet, Yverdon, Switzerland, alternate. **District 59:** J. H. van Mameren, Apeldoorn, The Netherlands; B. ter Haar Romeny, Breda, The Netherlands, alternate. **District 61:** Georges C. J. Delplace, Charleroi, Belgium; Julien Kamp, Tirmelmont, Belgium, alternate. **District 62:** Ermete



Congratulations are being heaped upon these Rotarian couples. Left to right, they are Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. West, of Peru, Ind., who recently observed their 55th wedding anniversary; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace M. Holly, of Butler, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Lide, of Mt. Pleasant, Tex., who held their 60th anniversaries.

Pires, Lisbon, Portugal; Mauricio Augusto Aguas Pinto, Figueria da Foz, Portugal, alternate. **District 66:** (No nominations received).

District 67: Leif S. Rode, Oslo, Norway; Bogh Tobiasen, Kristiansand, Norway, alternate. **District 69:** Heikki H. Herlin, Helsingfors, Finland; Ferdinand Alfthan, Helsingfors, Finland, alternate. **District 74:** Helgi Tomasson, Reykjavik, Iceland; Oskar Jon Thorlaksson, Siglufjordur, Iceland, alternate. **District 75:** Aage E. Jensen, Holbaek, Denmark; J. E. Christensen, Faaborg, Denmark, alternate. **District 78-A:** Hugo Montgomery de Cederschiöld, Stockholm, Sweden; Kurt Belfrage, Stockholm, Sweden, alternate. **District 78-B:** Axel L. Romdahl, Göteborg, Sweden. **District 83:** (No nominations received).



Past District Governor Arthur Kay, of Webster, Mass., was able, by means of a special telephone hook-up, to "attend" an intercity meeting held in his honor.



Rotarian Philip Barling, of Dunedin, New Zealand, packs fat which will be sent to help feed England (see item).

Non-Districted (Greece): Demetrius Scilianos, Athens; Karolos Alexandrides, Salonika, alternate.

Committee to Study Method of Nominating President of Rotary International—Frank E. Spain, Birmingham, Ala., U. S. A., Chairman; Tom J. Davis, Butte, Mont., U. S. A.; George A. Kelly, Longview, Tex., U. S. A.; Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ont., Canada; Edwin Robinson, Sheffield, England; Joaquin Serratos Cibils, Montevideo, Uruguay; Herbert J. Taylor, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Will Try Again. Several months ago the REVEREND A. ELLISTON COLE, a Past Director of Rotary International, resigned as Secretary of the Rotary Club of Bloomington, Ind., after serving in that capacity for 19 years. Then his Club elected him President for 1948-49, a fact which brought forth this comment: "I fully determine to retire from holding office come July, 1949."

Fat Finder. As a youth, PHILIP BARLING experienced the pangs of hunger while serving as a Kentish yeoman in the Boer War. He has lived in New Zealand for many years now, but his thoughts often go back to Kent and Sussex Counties, the heavily bombed areas of England during the last war. His two sons served in that conflict, and now he, too, is serving the land of his birth. He has organized the "Barling Scheme" for collecting fats (see cut) and sending them to the mother country. A restaurateur and member of the Rotary Club of Dunedin, he recently saw the third consignment consisting of nearly 15,000 pounds of fat shipped to

England. He has 40-pound tins distributed to New Zealand farm homes to be filled and shipped to a central point for distribution.

Plenty of Pasts. The Rotary Club of Shawnee, Okla., has so many Past Presidents that they have a club within the Club. They meet twice yearly, discuss Rotary problems and policies, and pass their recommendations on to the Board of Directors. The Shawnee Club was organized in 1917, and has had 33 Presidents, 23 of whom are still active. Three—EVERETT W. HILL, GEORGE E. MCKINNIS, and CHARLES E. BOWLBY—later served as District Governors, and ROTARIAN HILL, now an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Oklahoma City, Okla., was President of Rotary International in 1924-25.

Fine Thing! When a Rotarian is "fined" at a Club meeting, everyone takes notice. That was particularly true at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, Calif., when \$283 was levied on RICH BUDELLER for having sold that many motorcycles to the city. Incidentally, he recently completed 20 years of perfect attendance.

Governors. The Board of Directors of Rotary International has elected ERNEST W. DUNBAR, of Littlestown, Pa., to serve as Governor of District 181 for the fiscal year. He served as a District Governor in 1932-33, and the following year as a Director of Rotary International. J. GORDON HISLOP, of Perth, Australia, was elected to continue in office as Governor of District 64 for the year beginning October 1. Under the By-Laws, the Board



Related Rotarians are rather common on the roster of the Rotary Club of Macomb, Ill. Paired off, with the seniors seated, they are: Arthur G. and son Ray Benard; Dr. A. P. and son Dr. W. P. Standard; Jay H. and son John H. Reno; Charles and son E. Hanan; E. Warren Parsons and son-in-law J. Louis Head; James H. and grandson James C. Bailey; J. H. Foster, Sr. and Jr.; L. F. and son Geo. C. Gumbart; Vic and son Robert V. Nelson. George C. Gumbart is the father-in-law of R. R. Reedy (third from right).



Governors Perroni, Hislop, Dunbar.

has notified FRANCISCO PERRONI DIAZ, of Paysandu, Uruguay, that he will continue in office until a successor has been elected and qualified.

P. S. RAU, of Nagpur, India, has resigned as Governor of District 92 because of transfer, and SIR BEHRAM N. KARANJIA, of Bombay, Governor for 1947-48, has been named Acting Governor.

Authors. OHLAND MORTON, of Edinburg, Tex., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, has written *Terán and Texas*, a chapter in Texas-Mexican relations (Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Tex., \$3.50). . . . Two booklets of poems, *Along Life's Pathway* and *An Ode to Montreat and Other Poems*, have come from the pen of HENRY E. FRIES, a member of the Rotary Club of Winston-Salem, N. C.

An Idea. C. P. HAMMERSTEIN, a Kiwanian of Hollywood, Fla., has suggested an idea which he believes should interest Rotarians and Kiwanians alike: "With such exceptionally fine articles published in *THE ROTARIAN*," he says, "we suggest that when each Rotarian has finished reading the current issue, he give it to some Kiwanian to read. After all, we build with similar service and the good contained in your magazine might plant valuable seeds of action throughout our nation. Kiwanians, I'm sure, will be happy to retaliate."

Dream Staff. IRA RICHARDSON, a Past District Governor of Rotary International and president of Adams State College in Alamosa, Colo., admits that he's never given much thought to athletics. In spite of that he's responsible for the establishment of the "top of the nation" coaching school on his campus. Such outstanding coaches as FRANK LEAHY, HERBERT O. ("FRITZ") CRISLER, CLAIR BEE, and HENRY IBA held class for high-school and college coaches from all over the nation, and as far away as Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico.

Trophies. The fourth annual Bemis Bulletin Contest, sponsored by EDWIN A. BEMIS, of Littleton, Colo., a Past District Governor, was broadened this year. The Bemis trophy for the best Club publication in the District went to the Littleton Club, while a second trophy was presented by WALTER B. COOPER, of Fort Collins, Colo., 1947-48 Governor. It went to the Rotary Club of Denver, Colo.

Another Link Broken. When the late PAUL P. HARRIS, Founder and President Emeritus of Rotary International, received the Merit Award at a meeting

of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill., in the Summer of 1946, he was asked who had been the greatest influence in his life. He replied, "My old Sabbath-school teacher, Miss ANNA L. COLE, of Wallingford, Vt." She had watched his career with deep interest throughout the years, had kept up a correspondence with the HARRISES. A recent letter from PAUL's widow, JEAN HARRIS, who is now living in Dundee, Scotland, reports the death of Miss COLE, at the age of 86. "I shall miss her," JEAN wrote, "and another tender link with the precious past is broken."

S.S.S. Carl Asplund. CARL ASPLUND, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of St. Charles, Ill., who at 85 is said to be the oldest Scouter in the United States, has been honored in an unusual way. The new Sea Scout unit sponsored by his Rotary Club has just named its ship for him. The Scout group received its charter during a recent Rotary meeting, when ROTARIAN RUSSEL NORRIS placed pins on 12 youths and ROTARIAN DONALD TEISBERG, Scout executive, presented the charter to Dr. C. A. POTTER, then President of the Club.



Asplund

Three at Once. Father-and-son combinations are common enough in Rotary Clubs, but the Bedford, Pa., Club has a situation which it believes "is for the books." A father and his twin sons were recently inducted into membership at the same time. They are ROSS C. BROWN and his sons, TED and NED.

Chinese Spiral. Readers who recall the item in this department in March and the *Talking It Over* comment in June from ROTARIAN W. J. HAWKINGS, of Shanghai, China, will be interested in his latest report on the monetary problems in the Orient. On July 10 Chinese National currency was quoted at 5 million dollars to the American dollar and 15 million dollars to the English pound sterling. "You can imagine how difficult it is to do business," he says, "and the matter of deciding how salaries shall be paid is a headache. We have only a small staff of 12, but we had to use a motorcar to convey the sacks of dollar notes for a half month's pay. We shall soon have to use a truck unless the authorities release notes of greater denomination. We paid 3 million dollars (CN) for our lunch at Thursday's meeting."

Start Right. ROY STAUFFER, of Pittston, Pa., a Past District Governor, has never missed a Rotary meeting or a Conference of District 177 since he became a Rotarian in 1929. And he is bringing his family up the same way. His three sons (see cut), GAIL, CARLTON, and GLENN, are comparative newcomers to Rotary, but they are keeping up the family tradition in matters of Rotary

attendance. GAIL holds membership in the Scranton, Pa., Club, while his brothers are members in PITTSBURGH.

Roy's Boys. Rotarians of Fort Atkinson, Wis., were interested in the "Same Name" item in this department in June (page 46). Here's why: ROY E. SMITH is Secretary of their Club and ROY CHASE is Treasurer. The Roys are also fellow lodge members, were co-chairmen of the social activities committee for a couple of years, and bowled on the same team—Roy's Boys.

It's 'Champ' Hines. Rotarians of Springfield, Ill., recently paid special tribute to Mrs. HERBERT W. HINES, who was named "American Mother of the Year." Before she was introduced, however, PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR JULIUS E. BOHN announced that some attention should be paid to "the forgotten man of America," the father of the famous family, and without whom Mrs. HINES could never have won the honor. He suggested that henceforth ROTARIAN HINES, who is on the staff of Rotary International, be known as "CHAMP." The name has "stuck."

'Witches'-Fiddler. When he was recently appointed chairman of the Illinois State Pharmacy Examining Board, A. LEE ADAMS tendered his resignation as a member of the Rotary Club of Glencoe, Ill. A charter member of the Winnetka, Ill., Club in 1924, his Rotary attendance record had been perfect for more than 24 years, and rather than spoil his record, and that of his Club, he decided to resign. At a joint meeting of the two Clubs ROTARIAN ADAMS was made an honorary member of the Glencoe Club, and he was presented a diamond-studded Rotary pin. To show his appreciation he favored his friends with a solo on his hexengeige, or "witches' fiddle," which he prefers to call the "Boombas."

Fine Shot. Congratulations were still coming to HENRY N. SCHRAMM, a West Chester, Pa., Rotarian, for having achieved a hole-in-one on a local golf course (see *THE ROTARIAN* for June, page 54), so the other day while playing with the same foursome he announced

Photo: Valsec



Meet the Stauffers (also see item).

as he approached the same hole that he'd have to do it again, otherwise the congratulations would be wasted. Yes, he called his shot correctly! At Rotary that week he paid a modest fine of \$5, which was deposited in the Club's Student Loan Fund. CLUB PRESIDENT LOUIS LESTER reports that since every golfer in the Club would gladly give \$5 to be able to make a hole-in-one, the amount was not figured to be excessive.

Sweet Message. For several years Rotarians of St. Albans, Vt., have maintained a friendly contact with members of the St. Albans, England, Rotary Club through the exchange of Christmas greetings. Recently the Vermont Club arranged for a local schoolteacher, Miss VIRGINIA LOIS BINGHAM, to extend a trip she was making to Glasgow, Scotland, to include a visit to the St. Albans Club so she could carry a friendly greeting from the "maple-sirup capital of the United States."

'Wuxtry!' Seattle, Wash., Rotarians will probably never forget the big news that greeted them at the first meeting of the new Rotary year, for special editions of the *Seattle Daily Times* were distributed. The entire front page was devoted to the meeting and to Rotary activities in general. The screaming headline, in red ink, said: "DON'T GO AWAY MAD, ROTARY TELLS PREXY." The lead story told how VICTOR R. GRAVES yielded the Presidency of the Club to ROLAND H. VIVIAN. The story said, in part, "With voice choked partly by emotion and partly by hastily swallowed dessert, GRAVES relinquished the authority. . . ."

Rotarians Honored. While visiting in Denmark recently OTTO F. STRANGE, who serves as Danish vice-consul in Port Arthur, Ont., Canada, was honored with a Knighthood in the Order of Daneberg by the King of Denmark. . . . CLAUDE LAPOINTE, 28-year-old Thetford Mines, Que., Canada, Rotarian, recently won a national public-speaking contest sponsored by the Senior Chamber of Commerce of Canada. The subject: "It's Great to Be a Canadian." He is a member of his Rotary Club's Board of Directors. . . . An honorary degree of doctor of humane letters was recently conferred by Antioch College upon WALTER LOCKE, of Dayton, Ohio, in recognition of his 46 years of editorial writing, the past 22 of which have been spent on the *Dayton News*. . . . The honor of Officer of the Order of the British Empire was recently bestowed upon HARRY VALDER, of Hamilton, New Zealand, a Past District Governor of Rotary International. It came as recognition of his contribution to harmonious industrial relations. . . . ALBERT M. CRAMPTON, of Moline, Ill., was recently elected to the Illinois State Supreme Court.

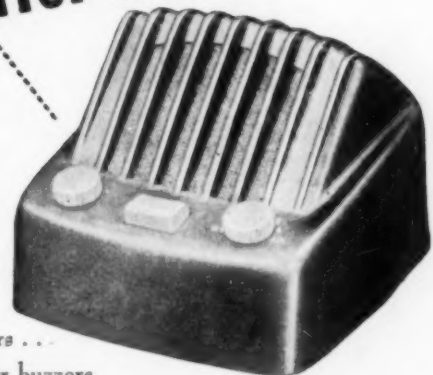
Committeeman. The name of O. D. A. OBERG, of Sydney, Australia, should be added to the list of members of the International Affairs Committee of Rotary International, which was published last month.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



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(1) Harley D. Carpenter, electrical supplies—retailing, 26½ yrs., and (2) W. C. Carpenter, flower growing and retailing, 27 yrs.—both of Meadville, Pa.; (3) Frank Ray, 26 yrs., Worthing, England; (4) John Jund, past service, 26 yrs., Nogales, Ariz.; (5) Edward A. Simmons, drugs—retailing, 26 yrs., Trenton, Ont., Canada; (6) M. Irving Demarest, building materials, 25 yrs., Perth Amboy, N. J.

(7) Charles G. Goldstein, dry goods—retailing, 25½ yrs., Oswego, N. Y.; (8) Thomas D. Frizzell, surgeon, 25 yrs., Quanah, Tex.; (9) Burritt B. Richardson, news dealer, 25 yrs., Ipswich, Mass.; (10) Henry C. G. Schrader, abstracts and titles, 28 yrs., Belleville, Ill.; (11) Reagan Gillette, florist, 27½ yrs., Beeville, Tex.; (12) Ernest Wileder Halstead, tree diseases, 27 yrs., Mission, Tex.; (13) Bert M. Gibbs, lumber—wholesaling, 26½ yrs., Princeton, Ill.; (14) Glenn G. Vance, insurance—life, 27 yrs., Greensburg, Pa.

(15) Ernest H. Smith, optometry, 26½ yrs., (16) Cecil H. Robinson, fertilizer materials—retailing, 25½ yrs., and (17) Clyde F.

Newton, fire insurance, 26½ yrs.—all of Orange, Calif.

(18) Walter P. White, senior active, 25½ yrs., (19) Frank E. Kitchen, veterinary, 23½ yrs., (20) Frank H. Earle, farming, 21½ yrs., and (21) James W. Vaughan, Jr., electric machinery—wholesale, 24½ yrs.—all of Greenville, S. C.; (22) E. Smith Clifton, jewelry—retailing, 22½ yrs., Rogersville, Tenn.

(23) Grover E. Locke, cleaning—dyeing, 23½ yrs., (24) J. D. Batton, optometry, 23 yrs., (25) Noble Rainey Edwards, Christianity—Protestantism, 22½ yrs., (26) Fred B. Buck, Jr., coffee roasting, 21 yrs., and (27) Bruce L. Bradley, feed—distributing, 20 yrs.—all of Bessemer, Ala.

(28) Joseph R. Morrison, groceries—retailing, 23 yrs., and (29) E. R. Shuey, hardware—retailing, 23 yrs.—both of Villa Grove, Ill.; (30) James R. Agar, real estate, 20½ yrs., New Westminster, B. C., Canada; (31) Charles J. Alden, theaters, 15 yrs., (32) William A. Sullivan, hardware—retailing, 16 yrs., and (33) Joseph F. Mayer, insurance—fire, 22 yrs.—all of Globe, Ariz.

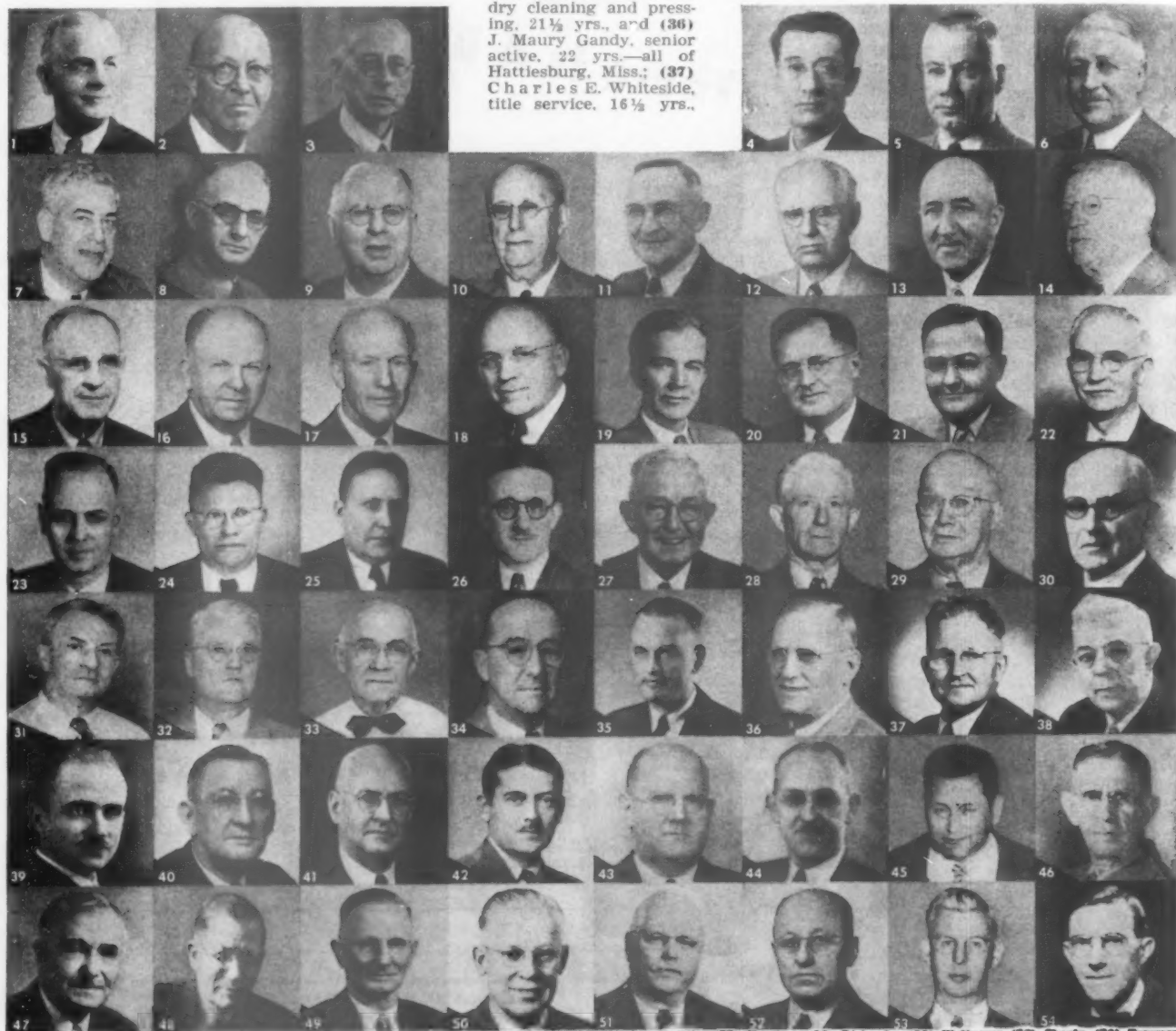
(34) Howard S. Williams, Christianity—Protestantism, 21 yrs.,

(35) Chester C. Ward, dry cleaning and pressing, 21½ yrs., and (36) J. Maury Gandy, senior active, 22 yrs.—all of Hattiesburg, Miss.; (37) Charles E. Whiteside, title service, 16½ yrs.,

Waxahachie, Tex.; (38) Fred A. McCaul, lumber—retailing, 23½ yrs., Ferndale, Mich.; (39) Norman G. Picht, philately, 18 yrs., Chicago, Ill.; (40) James M. Crady, senior active, 20 yrs., Cleveland, Okla.; (41) H. F. Connally, physician and surgeon, 24½ yrs., Waco, Tex.; (42) Benson Leroy Skelton, baking—wholesale, 17 yrs., Tallahassee, Fla.; (43) Berton F. Sweeney, dentist, 19½ yrs., and (44) George A. Freytag, flowers—retailing, 16½ yrs.—both of West Orange, N. J.

(45) Herbert A. Bailey, life insurance, 18 yrs., Hollywood, Calif.; (46) James B. Waller, dentist, 22 yrs., Cocoa, Fla.; (47) Roy Wiest, physician and surgeon, 22 yrs., Estes Park, Colo.; (48) Charles L. Foreman, tailor, 24 yrs., Donora, Pa.; (49) Edwin W. Grow, insurance—fire, 24½ yrs., Royal Oak, Mich.

(50) Ernest F. Soderstrom, dentistry, 17½ yrs., Modesto, Calif.; (51) Robert Duffy, cigars and tobacco—wholesale, 22 yrs., Eureka, Calif.; (52) Joseph B. Patchell, service station, 21½ yrs., St. John, N. B., Canada; (53) Louis A. Julius, laundries, 19½ yrs., and (54) Emmett V. Morris, battery—retailing, 19½ yrs.—both of San Fernando, Calif.



Photos: (1-2) Glauback; (3) Nulty; (4) Gainboro; (5) Cox; (6-7) Graft; (8-9) Pettit; (10) Herring; (11) Richards; (12) Walingor; (13) Shook; (14) Freeman

Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin

[Continued from page 36]

buy an incubator?"; "Can you tell me how to make good hot cakes?"; "How much electricity does it take to shock a mouse?"; "Is it true that all policemen of the United States are at least 7 feet tall?"

Chaperonage is an old and slowly relenting Latin custom. With few exceptions, Mexican *señoritas* are permitted little social freedom. The Benjamin Franklin is one of the rare spots a young unmarried Mexicana can visit on her own. Beneath the studious surface of the library girl-meets-boy romance is in frequent flower. Dan Cupid has shot more than one arrow from behind a book of tender verse; more than one library-inspired courtship has reached a matrimonial climax. The periodical section, with its 600 international publications and homey atmosphere, is a favored rendezvous.

A ragged little street urchin cautiously entered the library one day. Like a scared rabbit he glanced about with wide-eyed nervous wonder, ready to flee at the drop of a pencil. "Can we help you?" an interested librarian offered. Bursting with fright and suspicion, he choked: "What kind of a place is this?" When told that it was a free library, he ventured: "Poor kids can't stay, can they?" Chango, as he calls himself, is now a popular "resident" of the children's library. Too, through the encouragement of Benjamin Franklin officials, he is attending school for the first time in his life. Chango, still bewildered by his sudden social prosperity, says: "I'm a new man."

The children's library is one of the busiest corners of the building. As a supervisor describes the scene: "Every day hundreds of readers practically fight over our 2,000 books. Most of the children are Mexican, from poor and middle-class homes. Their reading tastes are not unlike those of American children. They love our storytelling hour, drawing contests, and little parties. The trouble is that few juvenile books are authored in Spanish, and we depend upon Buenos Aires for many translated editions. The library staff has replaced the text of about a hundred American picture books with home-

All that mankind had done, thought, gained, or been: it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books.

—Thomas Carlyle

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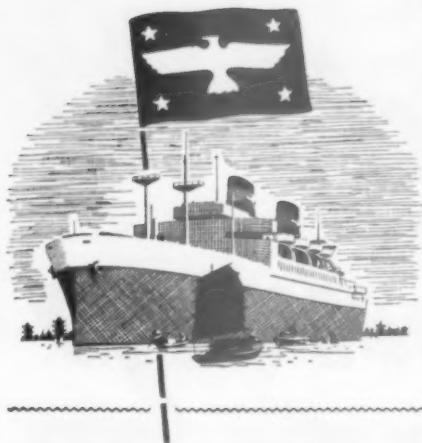
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made translations. The only reason we don't run out of books is that borrowers return them in a day or so, instead of the two weeks permitted."

Teamed up with the library is another U. S. - endowed - and - conducted project: Mexico's largest systematized school of English. With its own quarters, an imported staff of teaching specialists, an enrollment of thousands (limited only by facilities), a trifling tuition, the school's popularity has exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

The majority of the students are from the lower stations of Mexican society. One of the exceptions, a middle-aged banker, says: "This school is a big feather in the hat of Uncle Sam. English is a fast-mounting asset in Mexico's business world." More significant is the fact that the school is helping hundreds of struggling workers to attain a more encouraging station in life.

The case of Ricardo, a young hotel clerk, is exemplary. He says: "Three months ago I was still a clerk in a cheap hotel, earning barely enough to keep body and soul together. Now I am assistant chief clerk in a large hotel patronized by Americans. My salary is nearly four times bigger than before. I feel like somebody now—and I might even get married! All this because of the English I have learned at the Institute."

The Benjamin Franklin's cultural program covers a wide range of activities—from music festivals and poetry clubs to a U. S. scholarship service for deserving Mexican students. Its auditorium is, as someone once remarked, "busier than a popular Broadway theater." Loaned gratis to groups and in-

dividuals complying with governing standards, it is booked solid for weeks in advance. It is the meeting place for inter-American cultural societies. It is the interesting scene of diverse exhibits—art, literature, and handicrafts. (A manufacturer's bid for a candy show was turned down.)

Lectures by local and visiting authorities on a variety of topics—dramaturgy, climatology, and the fine points of a malarial mosquito, to mention a few—are always well attended. Saturday movies are shown to standing-room-only audiences. Disney creations are top hits.

A Mexican woman, denied an impractical request by the library's director, argued: "But Señor Frankleen is a very rich man. . . . Dead? . . . Well, then he left a lot of money, didn't he?" Uncle Sam is the philanthropist, to the extent, perhaps, of a fraction of the annual interest on a small international loan.

There is no Santa Claus act about the Benjamin Franklin. It might be described as a goodwill exchange center, where this priceless commodity not only is freely dispensed, it is repaid in kind.

In the words of a Mexican educator: "The Benjamin Franklin is making a distinguished contribution to a better inter-American way of life." The head janitor of the library, a kindly old cracker-barrel sage, says: "You'd think all these books were filled with gold, the way people fight over them." Then: "I've even picked up a few words of English working around here." Asked for proof, he mumbles: "Yes—okeh—good-by." The old man chuckles contentedly, as if he had just recited a long passage from Hamlet.

The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub

WHAT'S your "kiver kwotient"? If you've read this issue of *The Rotarian* from the front cover to the back, you should have little trouble scoring 80 or better on these questions—at 10 points each. Check your answers on page 59.

1. Where will the next session of the U. N. General Assembly be held?

The Hague. Paris.
Lake Success. Geneva.

2. Which of these compositions is not the work of Jean Sibelius?

Finlandia. Valse Triste.
Unfinished Symphony.

3. Who does Jerome Parker say was the first person to use a form of shorthand?

Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Quintus Ennius.
Julius Caesar.
Charles Dickens.

4. The first circulating public library in Mexico City honors what famous American?

Washington. Madison.
Hamilton. Franklin.

5. The debate-of-the-month concerns:

Control of atomic energy.
The problem of cancer.
Punishment for young criminals.

6. What community project did John Parsons suggest to the Secretary of the Wrightsville, Pa., Rotary Club?

Build a Scout cabin.
Merchandise our history.

7. Each year about how many Americans die of cancer?

810,000. 300,000.
180,000. 8,000.

8. Scotland now produces what percentage of its food?

80. 20. 50. 40.

9. Is it legal to settle "on the spot" after you have been involved in an accident on the highway?

Yes. No.

10. Which of these new books did John King Fairbank write?

Marvelous Journey.
From Here On!
The United States and China.

Re: Plans of the 1947-48 Rotary Fellows

YOU have read (pages 11-13) that two of the Rotary Foundation Fellows for 1947-48—Jack E. Cressman, of Fairbury, Nebraska, and Renan G. Dominguez, of Mérida, Mexico—spent part of their Summer as interns at the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, New York.

Briefly, here is a report on what other Fellows are doing or plan to do:

Everett T. Alcan, of Beloit, Wisconsin, returned to the States August 20 after a year of study at Loughborough University in England.

Jeffery Heaton Aldam returned to England in July after studying at Harvard University.

Leaving Scotland the second week of September will be William Pierson Barker of Ohio.

Stephen David Becker, of Yonkers, New York, will leave Yen-ching University in Peiping, China, at the end of the academic year.

Stewart Cole Blasier, of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, left the University of Chile in Santiago in mid-July.

Robert Emil Boies, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, expects to leave Czechoslovakia November 1, where he has been a student at Charles University in Prague.

After studying international relations at the University of Geneva, in Switzerland, Jack Ireland Boyd left for home in Monticello, Arkansas, in mid-July.

Aubrey Goldsmith Davies, of New Haven, Connecticut, plans to continue his studies in Cambridge University in England at his own expense.

Another Fellow who is footing his own bills for another year of study is Jacques Pierre Duchamp, of France. He studied at the University of Michigan during the past year.

Richard Homer Hadley, of Seattle, Washington, plans to leave Paris, France, about October 1. He has been studying at the Institute d'Etudes Politiques.

Jay Stapp Johnson, of Middletown, Ohio, who has been studying at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon,

as a part of his preparation for the ministry, expects to leave for home late in September.

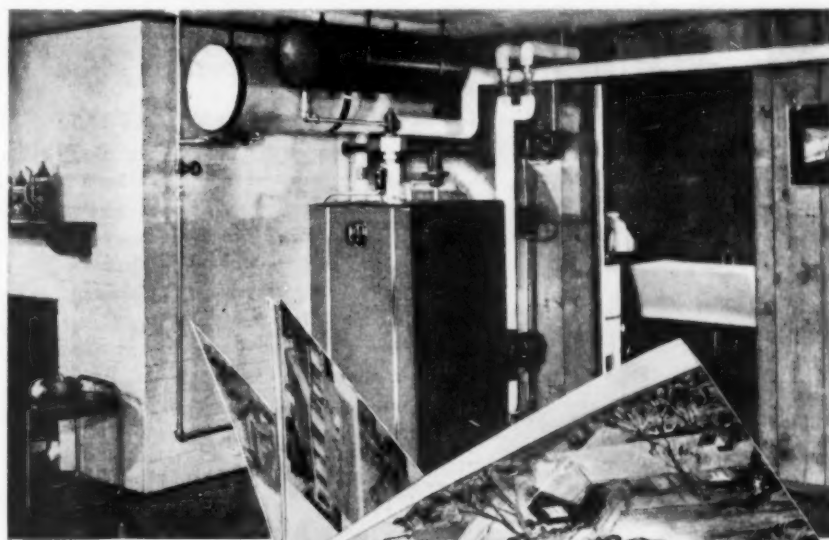
Since his home in Jerusalem was recently destroyed, Vatche Kalbian intends to remain in England indefinitely. During the past year he studied at an English hospital.

André Mechelynck, of Brussels, Belgium, plans to remain in the United States until next March. He has been studying metallurgy at the University of Pittsburgh.

After studying international politics at the University of London, Seymour Mendelsohn, of Reading, Pennsylvania, sailed for home in August.

Peter Manning Smith studied at Harvard University's School of Business Administration, and departed for his home in England early in June.

At the end of the academic year Carl Ching-Te Wu will leave Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he has been studying at Harvard. He is a native of Tientsin, China.



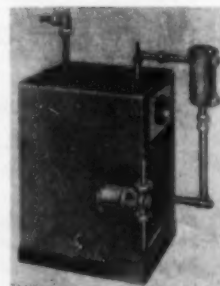
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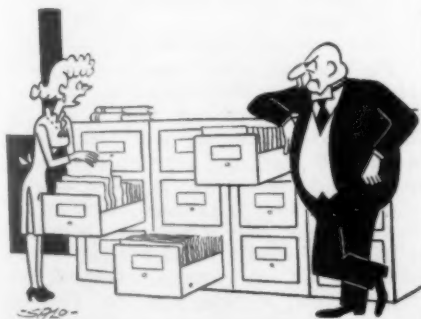
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Opinion

PITHY BITS GLEANED FROM LETTERS, TALKS, AND ROTARY PUBLICATIONS.

Don't Betray the United Nations

WHEELER J. WELDAY, *Rotarian*
Fruit Grower
Smithfield, Ohio

It is a beast trait to jump on another when down; the human attitude should be to lend support. In purpose the United Nations is sound; in practice it is pitiful. It recognizes that the security of any country lies in the abolition of war through the establishment of

the reign of law among nations. The Compton Report phrases it, "The United Nations is the embodiment of our hopes for a durable peace based on justice and cooperation rather than violence and death."

On the other hand, we hear, "What is it doing?" Who is IT? It is we, and other nations like us. A muzzled animal can't fight, and naturally the United Nations is impotent without the sup-

port of the nations constituting it. Its hopes of survival depend upon cooperation between those nations. In this instance lack of cooperation may not be our fault, but let us not drop our sights. The need of the U. N. looms big—bigger than ever. Of course it can do nothing under present world disturbances. The tall truly does not wag the dog. So let our every act and dream be aimed at attaining world conditions favorable toward trustful cooperation among nations, and that ensuing security that comes through the reign of law and order. May Rotary keep true to her trust. — *From Governor's Monthly Letter.*

How Men Become Great

CHARLES GOELLER, M.D.
Surgeon

Chathamport, Massachusetts

Rotarians are not created great, but with the capacity to become great. Rotary undertakes to inspire men to realize fully their individual capacity for patriotic citizenship in their states and nations, to deal justly with their customers or clients, their employers and others with whom they have business or professional relations. Rotarians have concern for the welfare of their neighbors, individually and through their association with Rotary Clubs, to bring about international understanding, goodwill, and peace.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

'We Can Teach Others'

J. P. WALSH, *Rotarian*
Dean, Faculty of Dentistry
University of Otago Dental School
Dunedin, New Zealand

What can we as Rotarians do? Firstly, as individuals we can live our own personal lives in accordance with these principles. We can live them in our family life. We can put them into practical use in our business and professional life. Then in our ordinary Club activities, our Club Service, social service, our Community Service, we can give corporate expression to these principles. But there is much more we can do. Above all, we can *teach others* the principles for which Rotary stands. Each one of us represents a section of the community. We can speak to the people we as individuals serve, and give them in turn greater opportunities for service.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

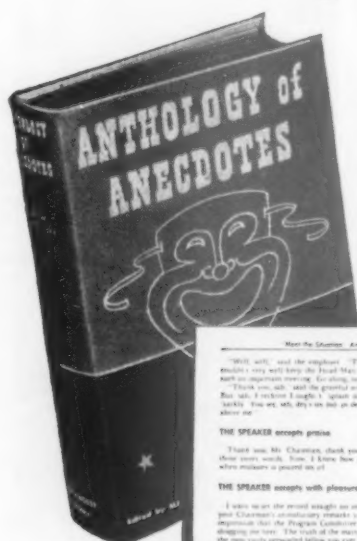
At Best When Facing Obstacles

ROBERT C. DUNN, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Canandaigua, New York

Perhaps you would like to have some idea as to how things look in England today. Well, turn out all the blazing lights and flashing signs of New York; switch off the heat; tear up the multiple menus; throw away nine-tenths of your cigarettes and cigars; lock up all but a drop of your Scotch, rye, bourbon, gin, rum, brandy, wine, beer, and soft drinks; put on your shirt with the frayed cuffs; struggle into your shabby, 10-year-old patched suit, and you will have some idea.

London is blacked out. When the

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long twilight ends—about 10 o'clock—we are in darkness. We cannot afford the electricity to light the streets, to put blaze and brightness on the theater and cinema marquees, to inject neon blood into Piccadilly Circus.

We walk in shadows. We can afford to send help to a dozen countries, to send food to Germany, and succor to half of Europe, but we cannot pay the electric-light bill for our own capital of the Commonwealth. Curious, isn't it? Our own people go without heat and light and make do on scraps of food so that others may live. Does this sound like a country that is finished? Is this a Britain that is no longer great?

London itself has undergone a great tidying-up process, but the mutilation is still apparent. It needs paint, glass, acres of steel girders, timber, brick, and stone. It is very shabby, but the shabbiness is that of the aristocrat, and it retains all its grace and dignity. But the parks and gardens are vivid green and bright with flowers, for it is lilac time and blossom time.

England may have her back to the wall, but her past history shows that she has always been at her best and greatest when confronted with seemingly insurmountable obstacles, and I feel convinced that the present difficult phase is going to be no exception. "There will always be an England!"

A Button Off—and On

RUSSELL J. CONN, *Rotarian*
Partner, Conn Molding Company
Boonton, New Jersey

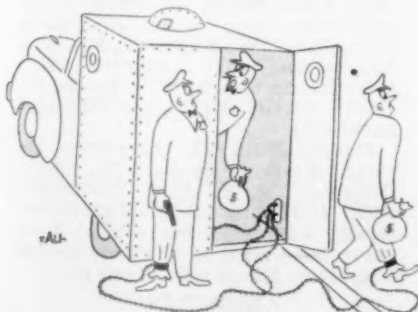
If ever a Rotarian is tempted to do something not quite honest, something that should irk his conscience and make him feel mean, let him remove his Rotary button from his lapel so that the whole movement will not be condemned for his act—and then let him put back his Rotary button and not commit the act.

The Ethics of Industry

FRANCIS B. WILLMOTT, *Rotarian*
Manufacturer
Birmingham, England

The ethics of an industrial undertaking is to seek to use latent ability to be found among its employees within rather than to seek it from without, for by that means the spirit of mutual respect and confidence is surely grounded to reveal the true test of time in proved efficiency and proficiency in effort and work accomplished.

Recognition of endeavor thus estab-



"This is the most suspicious outfit I have ever worked for in my life!"



The U. S. Air Force holds "Open House" September 18. It's "Air Force Day" when all Americans have an opportunity to see their Air Force and learn what it is doing to help guard the peace.

You who remember either or both of two World Wars know the importance of a strong U. S. Air Force in this critical period of our history. You know that we can have that kind of Air Force only as the result of an enlightened public opinion and a realistic understanding of the mission and purpose of U. S. Air Power.

You can help provide that understanding by urging the people you know to visit their nearest

Air Force Base on Air Force Day. They will see displays of planes and equipment. They will meet the men who fly and service some of the world's best airplanes. They will see at firsthand the vital position that the Air Force occupies on the Army-Navy-Air Force defense team—and what it needs to help keep the lamps of liberty burning all over the world during these critical days.

Above all, urge the finest young men you know to enlist in the U. S. Air Force on Air Force Day. It's one of the highest expressions of good citizenship. Direct them to their U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Station.

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lished becomes the background to human relationship, the will to work, and the team spirit upon which increased productivity is ever possible; and no amount of external interruptions will disrupt the family union.

In our wildest moments it is not ever possible to conceive that the doctrine of nationalization will ever destroy the existence of small- and medium-sized businesses upon which the traditional British pride was founded and upon which its reputation has spread the world over for industrial achievement and commerce.

The industrialist's ideals are not centered in the interests of a single or any one class, but communally applied to promote security and employment to those who respond to the ethics of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay and to "Service above Self."

'Where Do We Go Next?'

DANIEL F. LINCOLN, *Rotarian*
Chamber of Commerce Secretary
Jamestown, New York

I am well acquainted with the grand projects which the Rotary Clubs of this District have talked about for years, and rightfully so. Boys' clubs, crippled-children clinics, girls' camps, student loan funds, and a host of other projects have made our chests swell with pride. But those were mostly things we dreamed

up ourselves and so naturally we think they're wonderful. But where do we go next? What else is there to do? Are our youngsters all learning to be polite, and honest, and energetic? What about some kind of basic need in your community to help kids along those lines? A community survey is needed in nearly every city today. And after the survey (which is a wonderful Rotary project in itself), then it is up to the members of your Rotary Club to buckle down to the new added tasks of even more and greater service than ever before in this great field.—*From a Rotary District Conference address.*

What a Rotarian Seeks to Do

ROGER H. WEST, *Rotarian*
Attorney
Daytona Beach, Florida

A Rotarian is a man who by service seeks to make his home a place of happiness and joy to his family; his business a nucleus of honest effort and dignified work for his fellowman; his community a center of beauty, health, and prosperity; his nation a power for good among the principalities of the earth; and his world a planet somewhat less war-worn, less greedy, less poverty stricken, and less subject to all the ills that flesh is heir to.—*From a Rotary District 167-B Conference, West Palm Beach, Florida.*

Foundation Fund Passes \$1,360,000

The \$1,360,000 mark was reached late in July as contributions of 96 additional Rotary Clubs were added to the Paul Harris Memorial Fund of the Rotary Foundation. At that time 1,436 Clubs had contributed \$10 or more per member. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership):

CANADA

Qualicum Beach, B. C. (31); Princeton, B. C. (21); Medicine Hat, Alta. (54); Blenheim, Ont. (52); Stettler, Alta. (44); Moncton, N. B. (79); Kentville, N. S. (49); New Westminster, B. C. (77); Lethbridge, Alta. (88); Windsor, Ont. (141); Edmonton, Alta. (176).

COSTA RICA

Alajuela (15).

INDIA

Calcutta (155).

MEXICO

Mexico City (194).

NEW ZEALAND

To Awamutu (30).

UNITED STATES

Englewood, N. J. (82); Ludington, Mich. (45); Lexington, Ky. (167); McKees Rocks, Pa. (50); Hornell, N. Y. (66); Sugar Creek, Ohio (30); Natick, Mass. (51); East Hartford, Conn. (48); Hartford, Conn. (262); Belleville, Ill. (91); Austin, Minn. (46); Ambler, Pa. (52); Kalispel, Mont. (53); Liberty, Tex. (48).

San Angelo, Tex. (110); Port Ar-

thur, Tex. (83); Huron, So. Dak. (50); Norwich, N. Y. (73); Lakewood, Ohio (122); Cheektowaga, N. Y. (17); Salinas, Calif. (73); Pontiac, Mich. (104); Itasca, Tex. (32); Richardson, Tex. (31); Los Angeles, Calif. (418).

Weymouth, Mass. (63); Abington, Mass. (48); Chicago Heights, Ill. (85); Albany, Ore. (48); Helena, Ark. (56); Norwood, Mass. (46); Meyersdale, Pa. (66); Zelenople, Pa. (42); St. Petersburg, Fla. (137); Charleston, S. C. (109); Jefferson, Tex. (33); Columbia, Miss. (57); Greenville, Pa. (36); Matawan, N. J. (20); Oneonta, N. Y. (78); Easton, Pa. (109); Lancaster, S. C. (46); Post, Tex. (42); Hamburg, Pa. (39); Waterloo, Iowa (184); Medford, Ore. (106); Hopkins, Minn. (40); Midland, Pa. (38); Ottawa, Ill. (52); Tacoma, Wash. (248).

Grants Pass, Ore. (69); Punxsatawney, Pa. (43); Caldwell, Idaho (50); Milford, Mich. (33); Rockingham, N. C. (49); Apache, Okla. (25); Oseloa, Mo. (33); Franklin, Ind. (55); Baton Rouge, La. (161); Andalusia, Ala. (50); Parkin, Ark. (34); Kent, Ohio (78); Emporium, Pa. (52); Ada, Okla. (43); Lakeport, Calif. (46); Harrison, Ark. (77); Peoria, Ill. (199); Corbin, Ky. (33); Hillsdale, Mich. (70).

Bellama Falls, Vt. (60); Peru, Ill. (39); Roaring Spring, Pa. (37); Cobleskill, N. Y. (54); Castroville, Calif. (12); Mission, Kans. (34); Jefferson, Pa. (21); Pocahontas, Iowa (26); Watertown, N. Y. (160); Easley, S. C. (33); Naugatuck, Conn. (50).

URUGUAY

Minas de Corrales (17).

Rotary Reporter

[Continued from page 47]

Chairmen, showing them at home, at work, their homes, and their places of business. The request is made that each Club receiving an album pick a member and send similar photos to CLINTON for inclusion in an album to be placed in the public library.

Right Reading or Cripples

Every month members of the Rotary Club of WEST JEFFERSON—JEFFERSON, N. C., mail out an assortment of magazines to approximately 90 crippled and otherwise handicapped youngsters living in Ashe County, N. C. The magazines are furnished by Rotarians and other people in JEFFERSON and WEST JEFFERSON, and are usually of current issues.

Boxing Show Is Festival Feature

A boxing exhibition was one of the features of the recent annual mid-Winter festival sponsored by the Rotary Club of ROYAL OAK, MICH. Approximately 400 Rotarians from Districts 152 and 153 attended the affair, which also included a banquet at which a representative of General Motors spoke.

The Call Is 'Batter Up!'

If you hear cheers ringing from Base Hospital 81 during a baseball game one of these afternoons, you'll know that some of them are for members of the BRONX, N. Y., Rotary Club. They have provided a giant-sized television set for the hospital, one large enough to enable 100 hospitalized veterans to enjoy a game at one time. It's next best to being out there in the sun, in box seats.

S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A. 'In Tune' in Frankfort

Most Rotarians like to sing, so it is not surprising to hear of them singing lead or bass in a local quartette with an "S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A. handlebar." Rotarians of FRANKFORT, Ky., are doing much more than that. Last year they took the lead in organizing a chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, with nearly a third of the Rotary Club roster signing up to sing. The organization recently put on its first annual barber-shop quartette "parade," featuring some of the leading groups of the nation and a chorus of 150 male voices.

Answers to Klub Quiz, Page 34

1. Paris (page 8). 2. Unfinished Symphony (page 23). 3. Quintus Ennius (page 14). 4. Franklin (page 34). 5. Punishment for young criminals (page 28). 6. Merchandise our history (page 38). 7. 180,000 (page 34). 8. 40 (page 20). 9. Yes (page 37). 10. The United States and China (page 41).



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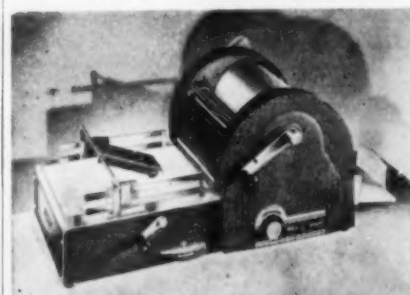
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Hobby Hitching Post

THIS month's hobby is about a cave-man. Does that excite your interest? Then dig on into the story.

WHO hasn't lived the thrill of helping Tom Sawyer find the treasure hidden under "the boot" by Injun Joe in the famous fiction by Mark Twain?

RUSSELL TRALL NEVILLE, an attorney and charter member of the Rotary Club of Kewanee, Illinois, has done more than that. He has visited the very spot—and photographed it—in the Mark Twain Cave, near Hannibal, Missouri.

That is because caves and photography are the combined hobby of ROTARIAN NEVILLE, who is something of an authority on caves in the United States. He has tramped through 411 of them, covering some 1,000 miles, and has taken more than 5,000 photographs in the underground recesses.

Combining his experiences and the photo proof, he has built up an interesting story which he has presented before numerous Rotary Clubs and other groups throughout the United States.

His interest in caves began, roughly, 25 years ago. But he's had the interest in photography as long as he can remember. At least he made his own camera when he was "just a kid," and he's been tripping shutters ever since.

The first underground wonderland to cross his path was Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. He was inspired by folks who had seen it, and decided that he, too, must behold the wonders. The next vacation saw the NEVILLES visiting friends in the cave country.

About that time a near-by cave was newly discovered. It was so interesting that he wanted pictures of it. So he carted his camera, film, and flash powder to the spot—and he was off on his hobby with a flash.

"CAVEMAN" NEVILLE became acquainted with another intrepid cave explorer, FLOYD COLLINS—whose tragic entrapment and death were soon to rate headlines the world over. COLLINS showed him numerous other caves in the neighborhood, and the two of them reached many cave recesses which had never before been seen by man.

Over the years ROTARIAN NEVILLE has taken approximately 10,000 feet of 35-millimeter movie film, in addition to the 5,000-odd still shots. As all photographers will appreciate, it requires plenty of light to take a picture anywhere. That goes double for cave photography. He uses flares—from five to ten—and flash powder instead of flash bulbs.

On the subject of lighting, he likes to recall the time when he was taking pictures in Carlsbad Cavern at the same

time a group of professional movie men from Hollywood were "on the set." He wanted some footage of his party in the cave, so the Hollywood photographers took the NEVILLE camera and ground away, using their professional lighting equipment—a battery of kliegs.

"I've often wondered how their own movies came out," ROTARIAN NEVILLE says with a smile. "I hope their own shots were better than those they took for me. They were all underexposed."

Many folks, he holds, suffer from claustrophobia, and are afraid of caves—or they think they are. There are dangerous places in caves, ROTARIAN NEVILLE admits, but there are many dangerous buildings into which people go without hesitation.

"If you go into any of the caves which are open to the public, you are just as safe as you are in any building in the world," he asserts.

"You should forget the idea that caves are necessarily small, confined places," he adds, pointing to the Big Room in Carlsbad Cavern—an amphitheater 700 feet below the surface of the earth—where you can walk in complete safety and comfort through a room more than 4,000 feet long, almost two city blocks wide, and a block high.

Caves which one can visit are easily accessible. But "CAVEMAN" NEVILLE remembers trips he's made when that couldn't be said. His first exploration of Onyx Cave, located near Mammoth, for instance. Then the only means of access was a crawlway a quarter of a mile or so long.

"It took a brave man to go into such a



"Frozen Niagara," the finest formation in Mammoth Cave National Park, as seen by the camera of Rotarian Neville.

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cave, when he had to inch along on his hands and knees, or wiggle along on his stomach," he declares.

All of that has been remedied now. A large opening was blasted through the rock, concrete steps were installed, and now one may enter this underground wonderland safely and without inconvenience.

All caves, even those that are Government owned, are not now open to the public. One of these which he has visited is Salts Cave—which may be the largest cave in the world. It is a huge rock-strewn labyrinth without any beauties. It was vandalized many years ago, and all the formations were broken and carried away by onyx hunters who used the material to make souvenirs.

This Kentucky cave is said to be one of the very few in the United States in which prehistoric people lived. The mummified remains of a young girl were found there in 1876. Dried up by reason of the chemicals in the soil and the dryness of the air, it is estimated that the body was placed in the cave from 800 to 1,200 years ago.

There are caves in which one may take a subterranean boat ride. One such is Onondaga Cave, in Missouri.

"In caves you will find palaces, all decorated by the hand of the Creator in shapes and colors such as no earthly artist could create," HOBBYIST NEVILLE declares, whetting his cave craving for new exploits. "In caves you will find a new, wonderful world, wholly unlike anything to be seen on top of the ground."

What's Your Hobby?

Perhaps you, too, would like to share your interests with others. If you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family, you can do just that by dropping a line to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM. One of these months he will list your name below. You are asked, however, to acknowledge any correspondence which comes your way as a result of the listing.

Stamps: George Oakes (14-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects stamps; will exchange, Day Rd., Beecroft, Australia.

Stamps: Rev. W. J. B. Clayden (collects stamps; would like to exchange both mint and used with interested Rotarians), The Rectory, Yarram, Australia.

Salt Dips: Mrs. Roy E. Johnson (wife of Rotarian)—collects salt dips, 504 Fourth St. N. E., Little Falls, Minn., U.S.A.

Orchids: Oswald Griner (collects orchid plants of the cattleya and lelia cattleya genus; would like to exchange specimens and correspondence), 5335 Ward Parkway, Kansas City 2, Mo., U.S.A.

Stamps: Elliott Huckins (9-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects stamps; will exchange with pen friends in other countries, 96 Grove St., Peterborough, N. H., U.S.A.

Esperanto: Gilbert Nickel (would like to correspond with Rotarians interested in Esperanto), 204 Harding Ave., Silview-Newport, Del., U.S.A.

Auto Replicas: Rosser Long, Jr. (collects miniature replicas of real automobiles, trucks, and tractors; particularly interested in older models used in advertising campaigns), Fayetteville, W. Va., U.S.A.

Stamps: Geoffrey Howard (son of Rotarian)—collects stamps; will exchange, Mosman St., Charters Towers, Australia.

Stamps: Mitchell Jenkins (14-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects stamps and would like to exchange with boys aged 13-15 living in Great Britain and The Netherlands, 1034 Wrightsville Ave., Wilmington, N. C., U.S.A.

Golf Score Cards: Mrs. G. Bligh-Jones (wife of Rotarian)—collects golf score cards from different golf links, 28 Middle Head Rd., Mosman, Sydney, Australia.

Pen Pals: These persons have reported "pen pals" as their hobby interests:

Davene Kirby (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with young people aged 14-18; interested in dramatics, languages, speech, psychiatry, sports,



arts, books, coins, stamps, matchbook folders, Box 425, Athens, W. Va., U.S.A.

Judy Lawson (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with boys and girls of her age; interested in music, books, stamps, 108 Pine St., Cynthiana, Ky., U.S.A.

Judith Burleigh (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with young people, will write in Spanish to correspondents from South America; interested in writing, ballet, music, sailing, animals, 134 State St., Presque Isle, Me., U.S.A.

Audrey Mumby (20-year-old niece of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with young people in Sweden, Brazil, China, England, Eire, U.S.A.; also with people by the name of "Mumby"; interested in stamps, 811 Morton Ave., Belding, Mich., U.S.A.

Martha White (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to write to a girl aged 12-14, interested in sports and living outside U.S.A., 802 S. Delaware Ave., Tampa, Fla., U.S.A.

Donna Cranswick (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen pals aged 11-13 interested in collecting match folders, 10626 81st Ave., Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

Ivan Floyd (18-year-old son of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with youths in U.S.A. aged 18-19; interested in stamps, photography, music, reading, swimming, 10 Taitua St., Taumarunui, New Zealand.

Faith Sandford (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen pals aged 15-17 in U.S.A., Australia, England; interested in sports and music, Russell, Ky., U.S.A.

Stefania M. Pelursdottir (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with other young people throughout the world, Box 61, Siglufjordur, Iceland.

Iranganie Peiris (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with girls of same age in U.S.A., South America, and Canada; interested in art, painting, and stamps, 200/2, Wakkwella Rd., Galle, Ceylon.

Rohini Peiris (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with girls of same age in U.S.A., Canada, and South America; interested in films, film stars, and radio, 200/2 Wakkwella Rd., Galle, Ceylon.

Savithri Peiris (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes girl pen pals of same age in U.S.A., Canada, and South America; interested in cooking, particularly pastry making, 200/2 Wakkwella Rd., Galle, Ceylon.

Robert C. Hillestad (14-year-old son of Rotarian)—wishes pen pals aged 10-19 interested in dress designing, sewing, or cooking, S. Main St., Lodi, Wis., U.S.A.

Stanley Paris (11-year-old son of Rotarian)—would like a boy pen pal of same age interested in swimming, wrestling, stamps, 896 George St., Dunedin, New Zealand.

Edward Noble (12-year-old son of Rotarian)—desires correspondence with boys and girls in other countries, especially in Great Britain, Switzerland, and The Philippines, O'Donnell, Tex., U.S.A.

Janice Cowing (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with children, especially shut-ins; interested in horses, sketching, books, and music, 901 College St., Woodland, Calif., U.S.A.

Lillian B. Pike (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with teenagers in Germany and Switzerland; interested in German, writing, music, stamps, and books; would like pattern or directions for crocheting teen-age sweater, P.O. Box 323, 23 Pleasant St., Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A.

Sheila Clinton (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like pen friends interested in music, movies, and sports, 314 Elm St., Menasha, Wis., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



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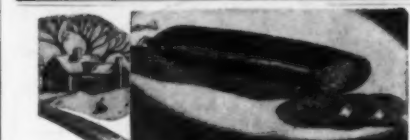
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Stripped Gears



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Here is a favorite from W. C. Gilbert, a member of the Rotary Club of Beaumont, Texas.

They were dancing at a Gulf Coast resort. He held her tightly, and he danced as though floating on a cloud. The music stopped. "Let's go out on the porch," he said. Outside he took her in his arms and whispered, "Darling, I love you very much. I may not be rich like Jack Groan, I may not spend money like he does, but I do love you so much I'd do anything in the world for you." Two soft white arms reached around his neck, two ruby lips whispered in his ear:

"Darling, introduce me to Jack Groan!"

Excessive Upkeep

To keep my chin up, come what may,
I've always tried, but this I'll say:
It's not an easy thing to do
When I must try to keep up two.

—FLORENCE JANSSON

True Words

By putting the letters in the word "true" into the missing space, you will be able to get new words. The solution to Number 1 below is "result."

1. — s — l —
2. — c —
3. — t —
4. e — s —
5. — o —
6. m a —
7. d — o —
8. g — t —
9. — s — l —
10. — p — e —
11. — d g —
12. r — — n —
13. — o — t —
14. — n — s —
15. — b —

This puzzle was submitted by Gerard Mosler, of Forest Hill, Long Island, New York.

Town Talk

Want to make a trip? Then see how many towns on your itinerary you can select from these definitions:

1. A system of weight for precious metals.
2. To drug or kidnap for service as a sailor.
3. A sword or sword blade of the finest temper.

4. A perfume made of alcohol and fragrant oils.

5. The outer covering of various fruits and vegetables.

6. Journeys that begin and end in the same place.

7. A violin made in an Italian city from the 16th to the 18th Century, by the Amati family or by Antonio Stradivari and Josef Guarnerius.

8. A genus of water plants having large floating leaves, also called the giant or royal water lily.

9. A district or division of territory, especially one of the States of Switzerland.

10. A hemplike fiber used particularly for making ropes and paper.

This puzzle was contributed by Kennle MacDowd, of Denver, Colorado.

The answers to these puzzles will be found on the following page.

Sez They

The clouds have shifted into high
(It will be wet before it's dry).

The varied thrush forgets to call
(Clear sunlight in no time at all).

The caterpillars' stripes are long
(The Winter will be soon and strong).

The smoke stands up and starts to climb
(Now is the perfect planting time).

I wish someone would help my weather
And ancient lore to get together.

—GILEAN DOUGLAS

Twice Told Tales

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Current News Note

Lonely baby chick, taking a look around the electric incubator of unhatched eggs: "Well, it looks as if I'll be an only child. Mother's blown a fuse!"—The Rotarianer Prater, WAVERLY, IOWA.

The Test

The pretty restaurant cashier had applied for a holiday.

"I must recuperate," she said. "My beauty is beginning to fade."

"That so?" said the proprietor. "What makes you think so?"

"The men are beginning to count their change."—Hy-Gear, GREENFIELD, OHIO.

Cap That

The young husband wired home from his new job, saying, "Made foreman. Feather in my cap."

A few weeks later he wired again,

saying, "Made manager. Another feather in my cap."

After some weeks, he wired again, saying, "Fired. Send money for train fare home."

His wife unfeelingly telegraphed back, "Use feathers and fly home."—*Weekly Bulletin*, EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

Familiar Ground

Guide: "This castle has stood for 300 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing repaired or replaced."

Tourist: "They must have the same kind of landlord we've got."—*Between Cogs*, LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Welcome, Stranger!

"My husband travels so much that each time he comes home he seems like a perfect stranger."

Her friend: "How thrilling!"—*Rotary Signpost*, ASHTABULA, OHIO.

Inflation

Shopper: "Isn't that pillow rather high?"

Clerk: "Yes, madam. Down is up."—*Rotary News*, MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

To the Point

A cub reporter on an English newspaper was reprimanded for going too much into detail. "Keep it brief," ordered the editor. The next day he found the following on his desk:

"Shooting tragedy last night. Lord Hapless, a guest at Lady Wistful's, complained of feeling ill, took a highball,

his hat and coat, no notice of anyone, his departure, a taxi, a pistol from his pocket, and his life. Good chap. Regrets."—*Signpost*, KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Fast on His Feet

Joe: "When you asked her to dance, did she accept quickly?"

Bill: "Did she? Why she was on my feet in an instant!"—*Rotalight*, MARICOPPA, ARIZONA.

Distinctions

A taxi driver whose fixed fee is 20 cents for the trip from the Mayflower Hotel in Washington to the Navy Building received just that amount from a prosperous-looking customer.

"That's correct, isn't it?" the man asked as the caddy stared at the two dimes.

"It's correct," answered the caddy cryptically, "but it ain't right."—*This Week Magazine*.

Concerted Interest

The symphony
Is Mamma's dish,
But Papa likes
To intermish.

—DOROTHY BROWN THOMPSON

Answers to Puzzles on Page 62

True Words: 1. Result, 2. Truce, 3. Utter, 4. Ouster, 5. Route, 6. Mature, 7. Detour, 8. Gutter, 9. Rustle, 10. Repute, 11. Trudge, 12. Return, 13. Touter, 14. Unrest, 15. Tubor.
Town Talk: 1. Troy, Asia Minor, 2. Shanghai, China, 3. Toledo, Spain, 4. Cologne, Germany, 5. Hull, England, 6. Tours, France, 7. Cremona, Italy, 8. Vic-
toria, Canada, 9. Canton, China, 10. Manila, The Philippines.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer is giving \$5 away. No, you need not start forming a line—all you need do is to write four of them, the first four of a limerick. If they are selected as the limerick-contest entry of the month, The Fixer will send you a check for \$5. Send your contribution to him in care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Below is the unfinished-limerick contest winner for this month. It was contributed by Mrs. George Ruegg, wife of a Pueblo, Colorado, Rotarian. Why not send a last line to complete it? If it is chosen among the "ten best," you will receive \$2. Entry deadline: November 1.

FANCY NANCY

A heavy young lady named Nancy
Was trying to learn to skate fancy;
She cut figure eights;
But the hospital states,

TEACHER...PREACHER

Recall the lines about the old bachelor who wouldn't wed—and the Home Ec. teacher who had other ideas on the matter? (See *The Rotarian* for June.) Well, a lot of readers sent in a last line to help both of them out. Recall the original bobtailed verse? Here it is again:

There was an old bachelor who said
That he never intended to wed.
But a young Home Ec. teacher
Led him up to a preacher,

The Fixer has selected the following lines as "the best":

And when I say "led" I mean "led."

(C. S. A. Rogers, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Dauphin, Manitoba, Canada.)

"What's cookin'?" he shouted, and fled.
(Edith Purdy, Seattle, Washington.)

Fed right, they can all be miss-led.
(Leo J. Burke, Harvey, North Dakota.)

So his "not" is a "knot" now instead.
(Aquina G. Shea, Glyndon, Minnesota.)

What won't a man do to get fed!
(Chas. C. Finn, member of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington.)

He said, "With this ring I thee wed."
(Melvin R. Vender, member of the Rotary Club of Cass City, Michigan.)

"I'm yours," he declared, "fill I'm dead."
(Allen R. Huband, member of Rotary Club of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.)

But he married her mother, instead.
(Mrs. V. Schjelderup, wife of a Courtenay, British Columbia, Canada, Rotarian.)

Who said, "Your best years lie ahead."
(R. M. Blackerby, member of the Rotary Club of Stanford, Kentucky.)

Now he furnishes dough for her bread.
(Mrs. Peter Jensen, wife of a Council Bluffs, Iowa, Rotarian.)



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Last Page Comment

FOR A YEAR and a half a United Nations commission has been deliberating the problem of regulating and reducing conventional armaments. On July 26 it adopted, by a 9 to 2 vote, a British resolution stating that there can be no general disarmament until an atmosphere of international confidence has been established. It would be unrealistic, the majority concluded, to talk about arms limitation when the Berlin situation could suddenly touch off a war, when the great powers cannot agree on peace treaties or atomic energy control, when the U. N. has no forces at its disposal.

OUR MORNING PAPER, in which we read this news, said that the commission thus acknowledged failure of its long efforts. Thus the world sadly witnesses another tragic setback for the U. N. Can it withstand many more? Asking you, fellow Rotarian, what you would like to see the U. N. be and do, its Secretary General, Trygve Lie, says elsewhere in these pages that much has happened to make people bitter and suspicious, but that "nothing has happened to alter the truth, which everybody seemed to see at San Francisco, that it is only through a strong United Nations . . . that we can have both peace and security and all the other things which they make possible." Making the U. N. strong, he says, is up to its 58 member States.

WHICH BRINGS the matter ultimately down to you and us who help to make up those 58 States. What can, say, the average Rotarian, the typical Rotary Club, or Rotary International do to help establish "an atmosphere of international confidence"? More of what they are doing, is one answer. An active promoter of international goodwill and understanding for four decades, Rotary has given encouragement and support to the United Nations from its outset. It has kept its own membership

informed on U. N. affairs through Rotary "observers" at all major meetings, has published widely praised booklets on the U.N. Charter and on UNESCO. It has established two UNESCO-Rotary fellowships and now, as you can read on page 11, is sponsoring young "interns" from many lands at Lake Success. And on the Club level it has produced hundreds—

No. 1 . . . Little Stories of Service above Self

Two small boys were trying to decide which candy bar to buy when the littler one spied a milk bottle full of coins on the counter. "Why?" he asked his friend who obliged by reading a sign on the bottle: "Blind fund. What if you couldn't see to read this sign?"

With a last glance at the candy, the little boy reached up and dropped in his nickel. Reluctantly the older boy followed suit. Seeing a man who was waiting for change staring absently past the bottle, the little boy concluded he was blind and asked earnestly, "Can't you see that sign, Mister?" The man smiled, dropped in a coin. Another customer, witnessing the scene, did likewise. The proprietor, not to be outdone, then handed candy bars to two puzzled little boys.

—Contributed by Wava Geiger,
Michigan City, Indiana

yes, thousands—of programs designed to inform Rotarians and the public Certainly, these are long-pull efforts. They do not bring peace and security at once. But when earnest statesmen turn up their hands and say we can do nothing unless we first have "an atmosphere of international confidence," then somebody has to start somewhere to develop it. Which is what Rotary did many years ago when it set up as one of its main goals: "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service."

WE SMILED AS PROBABLY you did when you read recent

press dispatches about litigation in the U.S.A.'s arid West seeking to establish the right of a property owner to the atmosphere over his ranch. He objected to the scattering of powdered dry ice over rain clouds which might otherwise precipitate upon his acres. But here's a solemn press release from the U. S. Department of Interior reporting the request of ratification of claims by two Pennsylvanians to ownership of the moon. Secretary Krug answered in part that, if the underlying principles of the Federal homestead laws were followed, it would be necessary for the applicants "to inspect the area sought in person and submit an affidavit as to his personal familiarity with the character of the land applied for." Which seems to settle the matter for the time being, but with heralded possibilities of jet propulsion, one wonders.

EVERY NOW AND THEN the question arises: Can a Rotarian join other service clubs? A Convention Resolution of 1929 reads: "Rotarians are urged to refrain from dividing their interest and energies by accepting membership in other service clubs." Frequently, too, someone asks: May I hold active membership in more than one Rotary Club? Rotary's Constitution says: "No person shall simultaneously hold active membership in more than one Rotary Club."

IT'S FUNNY, BUT is it a story to tell in public or to publish? That's a question often discussed in Rotary Club publications. Usually the comment is concluded with some such rule-of-the-thumb as "If in doubt, don't." But from Rotarian Hermann S. Ficke, professor of English at the University of Dubuque, comes a helpful and admonitory suggestion. He found it in the writings of Sir Francis Bacon, who lived three centuries ago. Sir Francis said: "As for jest, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it, namely, religion, matters of State, great persons, any man's present business of importance, and any case that deserveth pity."

-your Editor

